



# DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Former President Coolidge, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Governor Allen of Massachusetts and Mrs. Allen Attend the Watertown Celebration



## DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

### Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

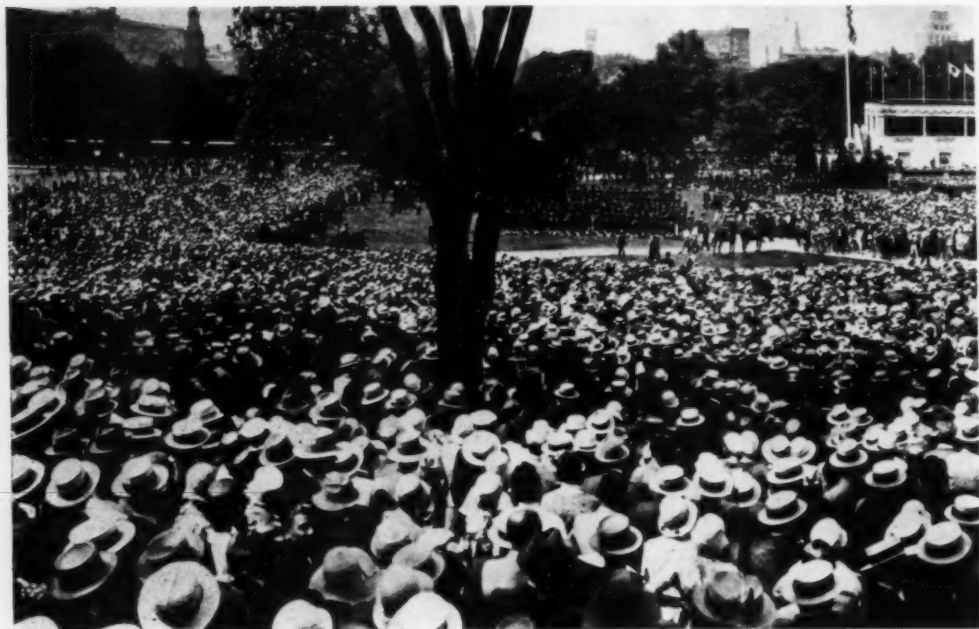
Member of the United States House of Representatives

Nothing quite like the celebration of the Tercentenary of the founding of old Massachusetts Bay Colony has even been undertaken before in this country. Chicago put on a magnificent celebration of Columbus' arrival in the Western hemisphere four hundred years after that event. Jamestown, Virginia, staged a party in memory of the first permanent settlement in the Old Dominion three hundred years after. The celebration in Massachusetts, however, is a series of birthday parties. It stretches from the Cape—there is but one Cape to the people of Massachusetts—to the Berkshires. It is the celebration not of a single place or city, but of a hundred cities and towns, each celebration having its own individuality.

We of Massachusetts hail the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Company as the beginning of free government in America.

It was a sturdy group of non-conforming Englishmen and Englishwomen who came to this country in search of religious freedom and self-government back in 1630. Gov. John Winthrop, known as the first governor of Massachusetts, was at their head. To Winthrop and his followers, Massachusetts and all America owe a debt. It is quite true that civil freedom and religious freedom as we know it today in this country is vastly different from the brand of freedom established by the Puritans three hundred years ago. But in that old government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and its charter—issued by Charles I of England—lay the germ of the free government of today.

Most particularly are we celebrating the bringing to New England of the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Under it the first self-governing community



VIEW OF THE MAMMOTH MEETING ON HISTORIC

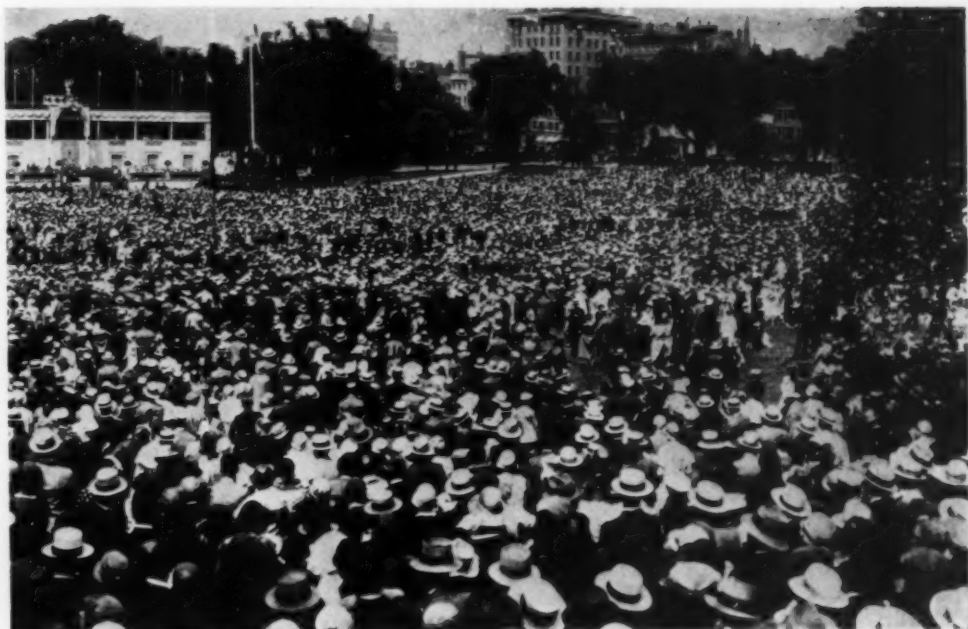
was established on these shores. The charter was similar to those issued by King Charles I to other colonizing companies in England in its general form. But it differed from those other charters in one major particular. It was issued to a group of Puritans desiring to emigrate to America but who were unwilling to do so with the understanding that the control of their colony was to be exercised from London. They wished to govern themselves. Therein lay the difference between the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the other English colonies. John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley and their associates flatly refused to leave England unless they could take their charter with them and govern their colony free from the control of London.

The colonists, of course, recognized the normal control of the king over his loyal subjects.

This charter which the Puritans brought to Massachusetts is worth more than mere passing notice. Under it the Massachusetts Bay Colony brought its stockholders into a "Great and General Court" in which the members were given voice and vote in the selection of officials and the establishment of regulations for the government of the colony.

The vote to transfer the charter and administration of the colony to New England was taken August 29, 1629. Six months later, on March 29, 1630, Governor Winthrop and his fellow officers and colonists sailed from Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, in the good ship





BOSTON COMMON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH ITSELF

*Arbella*. The ship's name was originally the *Eagle*, but it was changed to *Arbella* in compliment to Lady Arbella Johnson, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln and wife of Isaac Johnson, one of the council. Both he and his wife were on board the vessel. Lady Arbella died, however, a few weeks after their arrival at Salem and her husband soon followed her. Mather in the "Magnalia" said of the husband:

" . . . He try'd  
To live without her, lik'd it not, and dy'd."

The *Arbella* arrived at Salem June 12, 1630.

Unlike the *Mayflower*, the *Arbella* did not bring a mere handful of Pilgrims to the new country. The *Arbella* was only one of a fleet of 17 vessels—one of

which by the way was the *Mayflower*—which brought 2,000 settlers to Massachusetts before the year 1630 had closed. It was the beginning of the great migration of Puritans from England. In a decade this emigration made the Massachusetts Bay colony the most populous of all English colonies in America. Twenty thousand strong they came. It made Boston the largest town in America north of Mexico City.

Practically independent of English control, the Massachusetts Bay Colony under its charter continued its own affairs for 56 years. The charter was intended originally for a business corporation. But it proved so workable as a governmental basic law that other American colonies eventually

copied it. When the American Revolution took place, the thirteen colonies adopted constitutions of much the same character as old Massachusetts Bay Colony charter.

The charter provided for elections of officers at stated times and for the use of the ballot in these elections. Therein lay the backbone of free government. It is true that only members of the

church set up by the Puritans were allowed to vote in these elections. Church and state were intertwined. But that was remedied later.

The governor and all other officials of the colony had to stand for election before the voters at regular periods. The Puritans brought with them the ballot method of choosing their officers—a primitive form of balloting that was carried on with grains of corn and black beans.

Our celebration of the arrival of the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England is also a celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of



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EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

Representative from the 5th Congressional District  
of Massachusetts

Boston, Charlestown, Medford, Watertown, Roxbury, Newton, Dorchester, Cambridge, and Brookline. The colonists who crossed the stormy Atlantic Ocean to Massachusetts Bay declined to confine their settlements to Salem, Charlestown, Boston, and Cambridge. They picked out other likely spots to settle—some of them were

Roxbury, Dorchester, Watertown, Lynn, and Medford. Furthermore, these settlers proceeded to run their own local affairs through the town meeting. The New England town meeting has been an institution of free and local government in this country ever since.

All Massachusetts is on exhibition this year. It is not a commercial exhibition, although commerce has its part. It is essentially an historical commemoration. Early events of importance have been reenacted, often by the lineal descendants of the men and women who originally played the important rôles. The Massachusetts Legislature provided for the



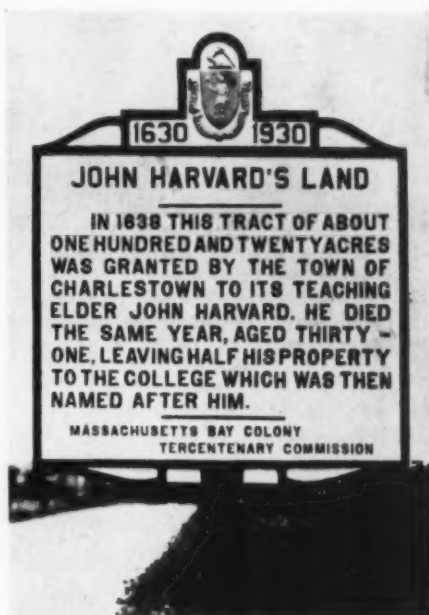
OFFICIAL SEAL

establishment of a Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Commission. The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., headed by Mason Sears of Dedham, has had an important part, too, in the arrangement of celebrations. The Daughters of the American Revolution formed a Tercentenary Committee which has been active. Indeed, the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts have played extremely important parts in these celebrations. Their committee is headed by Mrs. Russell W. Magna of Holyoke, and the other members are Mrs. Stephens Perkins Hurd, State Regent; Miss Isabel W. Gordon of Worcester, Mrs. Larz Anderson of Brookline, Mrs. Charles J. Bullock of Cambridge, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison of Brookline, Mrs. George W. Blinn of Bedford, Mrs. Charles W. Ward of Andover, and Mrs. Mary McDowell of Brookline.

The celebration began on New Year's Day, 1930, with the ringing

of bells and the playing of chimes in fifty cities of the Commonwealth. A special message from Governor Allen was delivered over the radio. The celebration has continued through every month of the year and will not conclude finally until December 31, on New Year's Eve. Literally hundreds of pageants, parades, commemorative meetings and outdoor events have been staged from one end of the State to the other.

Outstanding was a great meeting on Boston Common under the direction of the Commonwealth itself and participated in by the governor, representatives of foreign governments, high officials of the Federal Government and governors and officials of other States. It was a thrilling day and a



ONE OF THE OFFICIAL MARKERS



THE QUAKERS FROM NEW BEDFORD AS REPRESENTED IN EPISODE II—1730-1800

thrilling celebration. One hundred and fifty thousand persons gathered on the historic Common, across which tramped a military parade. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the Yankee Division in France during the World War, was its marshal. United States Marines led the long line, and back of them came Blue Jackets from the cruisers *Trenton* and *Concord* and the

Charlestown Navy Yard. The Black Watch, from Montreal, kilts a-swing, a famous band with skirling bagpipes, as guests of honor, were next in line, adding to the picturesqueness of the military show. The massed colors of the 26th Division, escorted by the Lawrence Light Guards of Medford, in their dress uniforms of horizon blue, cut in the old cadet fashion, came next and then artil-



OLD COACH SCENE IN THE BEACON HILL PAGEANT

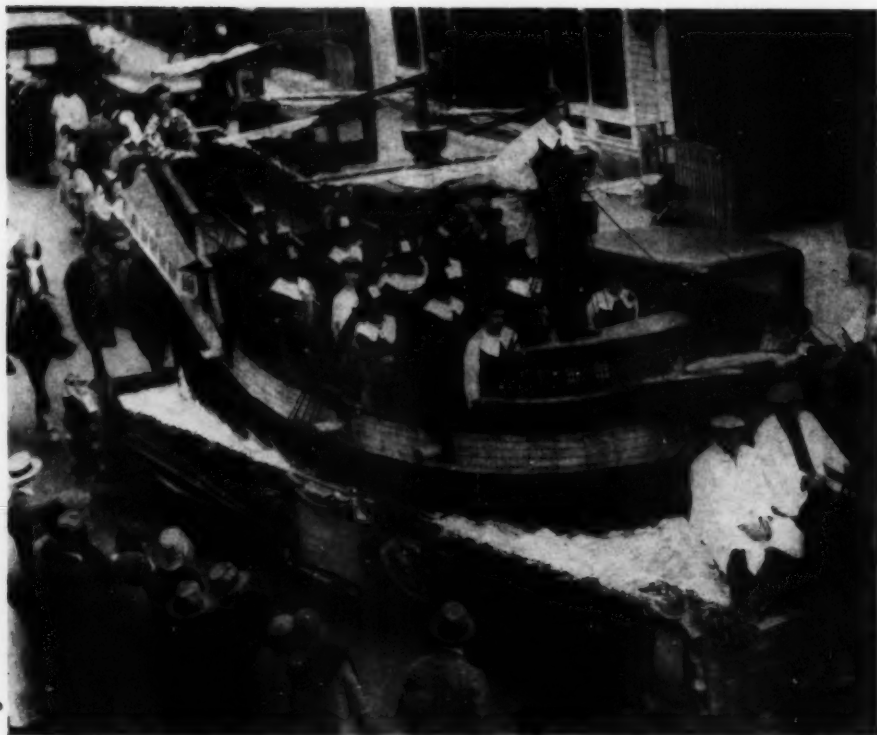
lery, the 372d Regiment of the National Guard, a British naval contingent, sailors and marines, neat and natty and colorful, and finally the massed colors of the American Legion Posts. So many of these colors were they that the thick set column stretched the whole length of Beacon Hill. These were the flags of the men who fought in France, beautiful in themselves and thrilling in the significance of patriotism and sacrifice.

Governor Allen of Massachusetts was there and with him were the speakers of the occasion and honored guests, the Ambassador of Great Britain, Sir Ronald Lind-

say, and the principal speaker of the occasion, another Britisher, Rt. Hon. Herbert A. L. Fisher, F. R. S., warden of the New College, Oxford; Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States, Mayor Curley of Boston and many others.

Mr. Fisher, famous English scholar and historian, paid tribute to the Puritans, Englishmen of the seventeenth century, as the real founders of American free government. He said:

"The Puritans of Massachusetts made New England; the Puritans of New England, streaming over the Allegheny Mountains into the central plains, and there multiplying their numbers and



THE ARBELLA FLOAT IN THE PARADE PASSING THROUGH SALEM

bending their obstinate energies to farm, factory, counting-house and railroad, carried out upon a larger and grander stage for America the task which the Puritans of the old country had accomplished in England. To the home-staying Puritans and their nonconformist descendants belongs the credit of having converted a little agricultural island, off the continent of Europe, famous for its law and politics, its literature and music, into the pioneer state of modern industrialism. Guided by a like destiny and schooled by a similar discipline, the Puritans of America so wrought that the country which they found a wilderness is now richer and more powerful than any society known to our experience."

Nor should the Boston celebration be passed without reference to Judge Robert Grant's poem on

the Tercentenary of the arrival of the Puritans, one verse of which is quoted here:

"Heart of our heart, their impress still abides  
In all of us, native or foreign born.  
He writes his name in water who derides;  
Wit carves on sand. Heedless of scorn  
We hold inviolate the best of prides,  
For still their staunchness holds this land in pawn.  
Pride that we see their faults e'en to the core,  
Yet know their virtues shrined forever more."

Boston has not confined its celebration of the Tercentenary to this great event. A huge parade, lasting all day and with a hundred historical pageants, was staged there on August 16. The mayor of old Boston in England was entertained by the city. Indeed, there



has been a constant inflow of the mayors of English cities and towns to be entertained by the cities which bear their names in Massachusetts.

Salem, where the Puritans landed on June 12, 300 years ago, reenacted the arrival of the *Arbella* with John Winthrop and his fellow colonists. Part of this celebration took place in a "pioneer village" de-

signed to represent the Salem of 1630, the Salem which had originally been settled by colonists in 1629 under old Governor Endicott and a charter issued by the Plymouth Company. The famous ship *Arbella* was reproduced with as great exactitude as possible, after a careful research to learn as much as possible of the original. Later the new *Arbella* was placed in the Charles River Basin on exhibition. The reenactment of the arrival of the Puritans in Salem was carried out in large part by direct descendants of the arriving Puritans themselves. For example, Frederick Winthrop, Jr., had the part of Gov. John Winthrop, and George Endicott of

Andover stood in the shoes, metaphorically speaking, of old Governor Endicott of the famous Salem Colony.



SKETCH OF THE RE-BUILT ARBELLA WHICH BROUGHT THE PURITANS TO MASSACHUSETTS IN 1630

A complete list of all the celebrations would catalog practically every city and town in the Commonwealth. One of these celebrations touches me nearly—the Danvers celebration. There the people

went back to the days of 1692 for a review of the wild fury of the Puritans which brought about the hanging of nineteen "witches." One of them was an ancestress of mine, Rebecca Nourse. Her old house still stands in Danvers today. The scene of her arrest was reenacted and also the episode of her forty friends who undertook to intercede for her. This was a brave act in those days of Puritan rule. Nathaniel Putnam, a leader in the demand that Rebecca Nourse be spared, was an ancestor of Calvin Coolidge. Literally taking their lives in their hands, these friends of Rebecca Nourse wrote a petition to the powers which read:



CITIZENS OF DANVERS, MASS., RE-ENACT A SCENE

Neighbors of Rebecca Nurse, accused of witchcraft, protest her hanging. The author is a descendant of Rebecca Nurse

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being desired by Goodman Nurse to declare what we know concerning his wife, can testify to all whom it may concern that we have known her for many years, and according to our observation, her life and conversation were according to her profession, and we never had any cause or ground to suspect her of any such thing as she is now accused of."

Bold words in defense of a "witch" in 1692.

Belief in witchcraft in those days was widespread. The Puritans, who did not hesitate to deal harshly with Roger Williams and the Quakers, did not hesitate either to put to death men and women suspected of the black art. They were a harsh and narrow people in some respects. Mary Dyer, because of her belief in the doctrine of kindness and pacifism and her refusal to respect a decree of banishment placed against her,

was hanged. But eventually these Puritan people and their descendants learned the lesson of tolerance and liberty. Their legacy to their descendants and to the whole people of America is one of sturdy independence, thrift and work. To the early Puritans work was a sacrament. The pleasures which we consider harmless were in their eyes sins. With all the changes which have come in the last three hundred years, I am inclined to believe with Mr. Fisher, the orator of the Boston Tercentenary celebration, "that with milder manners, a broader outlook, a more tolerant philosophy, you retain, despite all the transformations of time, the moral traces of your origin, an energy and simplicity of character, a sense of duty, an acknowledgment of the mysterious and compelling power of the spirit in man."

## The President General's Message



The 17th day of September marks the 143d anniversary of the birth of the Constitution of the United States, and, although assailed and attacked continuously by "conscientious objectors" of all stripes, it remains standing solidly as the Rock of Gibraltar, a sufficient proof of its soundness.

On the 17th of September, 1787, thirty-nine American patriots affixed their signatures to the document under which this Nation has developed into the happiest and most prosperous country in all the world.

September 17th should be proclaimed a legal holiday throughout this great land, so that all may be reminded to pause and contemplate with reverence and appreciation the service rendered the Nation and its people by those great patriots, and to honor the national charter itself.

Just what is this mystic document which was so ably prepared by these founders of a new government? "It is a simple, plain, practical plan of government, made," as Robert Morris said, "by plain, honest men." It consists of a preamble, seven articles, and nineteen amendments. In style it is clear, concise, and direct. It is not ambiguous and vague; it is not flowery and ornate; it speaks in simple, everyday language, practical, definite, and to the point. It indulges in no fine-spun theories about the science of government, nor does it expatiate on the type of government it outlines. It settles immediately on sound, fundamental specifications.

The Constitution is broad, comprehending the whole plan of our Government; but it is brief—merely an outline, the "core and law"—leaving details to be supplied by statute. The original Constitution contained less than one hundred sentences. With its amendments it does not exceed over seven thousand words, and it can be read in half an hour. However, more than four months were consumed in writing the Constitution, while it required almost a year to have it ratified by the various States and another year to establish the new Government. It has long been considered the greatest document of its kind in history.

Tempests of political strife, emotion, and passion have beaten in vain against our great Constitution. It has successfully withstood every test of time and circumstance. Let us hope that the American people will continue to uphold its principles and ideals and safeguard it against the new radical attacks that are being made against it, and attempts at its subversion.

Constitution Hall was erected by the Daughters of the American

Revolution to symbolize the fact that this Organization has not outgrown the Constitution, that they do not consider it archaic or outworn.

I cannot agree with those who proclaim the Constitution "older and more out of date than the oldest cotton gin." Such slanderers of this masterpiece should move on beyond our borders into countries whose governments offer that desired "newer and brighter prospect for human happiness," that different "freedom" of which they speak, and allow loyal and satisfied citizens of this country to enjoy the happiness, freedom, and protection which has been made possible by our own Constitution.

Let us remember what Lincoln said:

"Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself."

The time has come when all should be put to the test of either subscribing to Constitutional doctrines or admitting disloyalty to the United States. The Constitution must survive. The government of the United States cannot properly function by public indifference to the Constitution, the "core of the law."

Let us awaken anew to the benefits which we derive from the Constitution, and let us all thank God for providing us with the talent of those thirty-nine great statesmen who were responsible for the document. Let us pray that we may always be able to defend it against its most vicious attackers, so as to preserve "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,  
*President General.*

## America, Our Native Land

America, our native land,  
Our hearts are truly thine.  
We love thy broad and ample fields,  
Thy trees and fruitful vine:  
We love thy warm and smiling plains,  
Thy rough and rocky shore,  
Thy towering peaks and deep ravines  
That stretch from shore to shore;

Thy ponderous lakes and light cascades,  
With all the flowers that grow,  
Thy beasts that roam the forests through,  
Thine ice and frost and snow.  
We love thy mighty streams that flow  
Majestic to the sea.  
Yet not for these we love thee most—  
God's wondrous gifts to thee.

Though not for perfect virtue yet  
Can I give thee my love;  
But that thou listenest in thy heart  
To God's voice from above.  
Thou yet hast felt the stirring call  
Of suffering here below,  
And underneath thy lapses all  
Thy love of right doth show.

'Tis God Himself doth make thee strong  
To succor human woe.  
In His own strength to right the wrong  
Thus ever onward go.  
All hail to thee America!  
Go forward in His might:  
Help bring to earth "Good will to men,"  
And God's own holy light.

*Lilian Davenport Keith.*

# Know Your Capital City

## The Vedder Murals in the Library of Congress

ALICE HUTCHINS DRAKE

The average person resident in Washington can reduce to one word the reason for his being here, or the reason for his having come. The word is at times greatly "sinned against," if we can believe what certain reformers tell us—or if we can accept as fact what we hear at a political rally of any party not at the moment in power. Certainly it is a word which is continually "sinned against" in the matter of pronunciation. We are prone to elide one all-important letter, and give to our pronunciation an air of carelessness. This word which is typified in the White House and in the Capitol and in the person of the Chief Executive is—Government.

It is fitting that a pictorial interpretation of the word should be spread upon the walls of a public building in Washington.

A striking series of murals in the Library of Congress which, however, is examined perhaps more casually than some of the others, is that by Elihu Vedder. The paintings are in the lobby through which one enters the Main Reading Room. Unless they are arti-

ficially lighted, to study the tympanums requires more effort than the average visitor wishes to expend. Moreover, the murals are executed in terms of allegory—which frequently erects a barrier in the mind of a sight-seer.

The murals are nevertheless of great importance and will reward one for the time devoted to their consideration.

The artist, Elihu Vedder, spent so many of his 87 years in Rome that he is sometimes thought of as a foreign artist. He was, however, a native of New York.

After studying there as a youth, Vedder went to Paris and thence to Rome. Here he came under the influence of the old masters. Royal Cortissoz, in writing of Vedder, speaks of him as one of our "old masters." The distinguished critic also applies to him the title of "poet in paint." It is as the latter that his talent is displayed in the Library of Congress. Because the murals there "take their places perfectly on the walls," Isham, writing of Vedder's work, remarks that they are the best wall decorations in the Library.

HUNDREDS of members of the D. A. R. annually visit the Library of Congress. There is, however, no public guide who interprets in detail the symbolism of the mural decorations. Guidebooks which provide the data are no longer available. As an expression of love for her home city the writer of this article has for twelve years lectured on the Library of Congress, before clubs and over the radio; and has given docent service to parties of friends. This and subsequent articles are based upon her experience.

The Library of Congress is said to be one of the three largest libraries in the world. The books, the manuscripts et cetera are of vital interest to Americans wherever they live. The building which houses this wonderful library is a place of great beauty. American artists decorated it. Americans take great pride in it.





The theme is embodied in the word *Government*. Correctly to study the tympanums, the visitor should begin with the central mural over the door leading to the Main Reading Room. The *Ideal State* is here presented allegorically. A woman is seated on a low marble bench. The posts which support it are suggestive of the antique voting-urn. The safety of the *Ideal State* rests secure upon the symbol of the pure ballot. At each end of the bench is a lion couchant. In its mouth is a mooring-ring, affording to the ship of state strength at its place of mooring. Behind the bench rises an oak tree in full leaf. Here, as elsewhere, the oak signifies strength and stability. Its rich foliage forms a background against which is outlined the figure of the woman symbolic of *Government*. A wreath crowns her head. The arresting phrase from Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg, "A government of the people, by the people, for the

people," is inscribed on an oblong tablet held in her right hand. The Golden Rule is symbolized by a golden sceptre placed in her left hand. Two geniuses stand to the right and the left of *Government*. One holds a bridle signifying, as Charles Coffin has explained, "the restraining influence of order." A sword—in many instances, in painting, sculpture, and literature, symbolic of the weapon of defence — is carried by the winged figure at the right.

In regular sequence, the second panel is at the left. Move a few paces toward the north elevator that you may the better view the painting. The theme is *Corrupt Legislation*. Again, the central figure, a woman, occupies the marble seat. In this instance, the arms of the throne are cornucopias. The horn of abundance is overflowing with the funds of the State. This ancient symbol of plenty traces its history to the horn of the goat Amalthea which

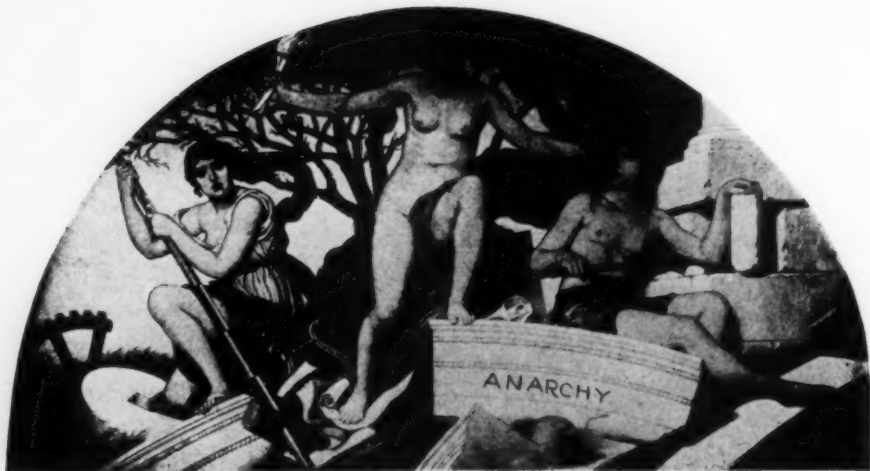




suckled Zeus. Legend says that it was broken off and filled with flowers and fruit. Later, the horn and the goat were placed by Zeus among the stars. There are other tales concerning the cornucopias. One is to the effect that Heracles wrenched off the horn of the river-god Achelous and instantly it became the horn of plenty. The use of the horns of goats or oxen as drinking-cups is possibly the origin of this familiar symbol. In this Vedder mural which we are considering, the artist has represented the coin of the realm as flowing—not toward the people whom it should benefit, but toward *Corrupt Legislation*. In her right hand she holds a sliding scale on which a man of wealth, who sits nearby, is laying a bag of gold. His grip is on *Government* through the medium of his wealth, symbolized by bags of gold at his feet, and a strong-box. Significantly, a voting-urn lies on its side, ballots spilling from it. A book of Law

rests in his lap, a touch of irony, skillfully introduced. To balance the figure of the man who influences justice by the use of gold, *Labor* stands at the right of *Corrupt Legislation*. Poorly dressed, the young girl approaches carrying an empty distaff and spindle. *Labor* is searching for work. The answer is found in the background. On the right, the chimneys of the factories of the man of wealth belch forth smoke. In the corresponding space to the left are other factories. They are, however, idle. Not even a wisp of smoke issues from their chimneys. Before the feet of *Labor* lies a broken jar previously used by her as a place of deposit for her savings. The heavy vine which here corresponds to the oak in the adjoining tympanum is losing its leaves, beautiful in autumn coloring.

*Corrupt Legislation*, in this series, leads to *Anarchy*. The tympanum interpreting this motif



is in the space over the elevator. Possibly this is the most effective of the five murals. It is the only dramatic one. Elsewhere the story is told quietly. Here gesture, color, composition emphasize the sinister theme. A gnarled, dwarfed tree, bare of leaf, looms in the background. In the center of the panel stands the undraped figure of *Anarchy*. Civilization has by her been destroyed. One foot is raised and rests heavily on a portion of the broken arch. Beneath her right foot is a scroll. Close by are the Bible, a lyre and a book which are being trampled upon. Thus does *Anarchy* proclaim her disdain for Learning, Religion, Art and Law. She holds in one hand a chalice—"the wine cup which makes mad." By her side sits *Violence*, who looks steadily at the cup, the while he prys out the cornerstone of a temple. Below him is a bomb with fuse, lighted. In the left hand of *Anarchy* is a burning torch fashioned

from a scroll. Both arms are outstretched almost on a level with her shoulders. The posture gives to the serpent-crowned figure a feeling of balance—which she does not possess from the standpoint of allegory! At the right side of *Anarchy* sits the draped figure of a young woman who represents *Ignorance*. A breeze blows the long ends of her headdress and the flame of the torch in the hand of *Anarchy*. The symbols of *Civilization* lie about her, damaged by violence or by misuse. A broken millwheel and a millstone lie at her side. With the aid of a surveyor's staff *Ignorance* pushes from her the symbols of order and restraint which have been trampled beneath the feet of *Anarchy*.

Returning now to the central tympanum, the visitor proceeds to study from a place of vantage the mural which in position on the wall corresponds on the right to *Corrupt Legislation*. The subject



here interpreted is *Good Administration*.

Again there is a central, seated figure of a woman. The fig-tree behind her is in full leaf. The arms of her marble throne end in an arch which outlines the head of the figure. At the foot of the throne are two voting-urns. A youth carrying books approaches

to place his ballot in the urn to the right. That education should be the basis of the right to vote is symbolized by the heavy volumes. A young girl winnows wheat into the second urn. The grain slips from her hand into it; the wind scatters the chaff. By this act the winnowing figure signifies, says Coffin, "the care with which a



people should choose its public servants." Wheat grows luxuriantly beside the throne.

*Good Administration* logically leads to *Peace* and *Prosperity*. Significantly this is the theme of the final mural of the Vedder series. A wooded landscape forms the background. Against it is posed the seated figure — the apotheosis of *Peace* and *Prosperity*. On her head is a crown of olives. Her hands rest upon olive wreaths, the symbol of achievement. As in the other tympanums, two figures flank the central figure. In this instance they represent the *Arts* and *Agriculture*. An amphora provides a seat for the youth who symbolizes the *Arts*. This is a vessel or jar of the Greeks and the

Romans, such as was used in ancient times to keep honey, oil and wine. *Arts* is represented as painting a decoration on a piece of pottery. *Music* and *Architecture* are symbolized by a lyre and a small Grecian Temple. *Agriculture* plants a tree. His act emphasizes the fact that the arts and agricultural pursuits which concern a people at peace are here being practiced. The tree in the background tells its story as do the others. Here the olive-tree signifies peace. Four of the five panels have a seasonal message embodied in the tree: *Good Administration*, summer; *Corrupt Legislation*, autumn; *Anarchy*, winter; *Peace* and *Prosperity*, spring.

## Revolutionary List Filed at Hampshire, Virginia (Now West Virginia)

ANNE WALLER REDDY

*Secretary Old Dominion Chapter, D. A. R.*

**T**he following list of Hampshire County names is taken from the original warrants in the Virginia State Library at Richmond, Virginia. Descendants of those who possessed these warrants are eligible for membership in the D. A. R.

List of warrants or names of those signing them for the county: George Beall, Deputy Commissioner; Stephen Ashby, Commissioner; William Johnson, Peter New, Adam Johnson, Henry Tyler, Aaron Hog, Henry Hazle, Samuel Bunnet, David Thompspon, Vincent Williams, Elias Poston, Capt. William Forman, Joseph Tomlinson, Peter Putnam, Colonel Stephen Ruddell, Peter Cartwright, Nicholas Devalt, Henry Neff, Michael Hornback, John Larue, James Demose, Thomas Cracroft, Thomas Kanady, Michael Lyon, Cornelius Hoff, M. Morgan, Abraham Johnson, Uriah Blew, William Berry, Reese Hesting, Charles Lynch, William Largent, Isaac Hutton, Jacob Lock, Thomas Cleyton, Frederick Starkey, David Forman, William Henwood, James Cunnard Senr, James Cunnard Junr., William Carlyle, John Harris, Evan Jenkin, John Deaver, Okey Johnson, Jonathan Jenkin, Christopher Houghman, Christopher Armentrout, Peter Demoss, Michael Miller, John Savage, James Brown, Ezekiel Bogard, George Lower, Michael Beaver, Mathias Bevan, Peter Yates, Joseph Hall, Christian Dull, William Powell, Peter Casey, John Arnold, Manis Algive, James Stuart, Samuel Park, Henry Busard, John Morgan, Richard Neason, Abraham Clerk, George Kidner, Lieutenant Anthony Miller, David Wilson, Edward McCarty, Jesse Kint, Henry Green, Vincent Williams, Gentleman, Colonel Michael Crisp, Daniel McNeal, George Norris, Nathaniel Parker, Peter Yeater, John Simpson, Elizabeth Yocum, John Mours, David Wilson, George Weaver, George Parker, George Shad, Michael Worley, Michael Weas, Paul McKeever, Evan Thomas, Nicholas Mace, Lewis Throckmorton, Jacob Reasoner, John Thompson, Thomas Parsons, Henry Brodbough, Joseph Nevill, Jonathan Heath, John Martin, George Myers, George Wilson, John McBride, Bethel Pugh, John Swim, William Welton, George Stump, Robert Maxwell, Ezekiel Thomas, Morris Thomas, Philip Yoacam.

# The Huguenot in America

ESTELLE HARRIS

(Concluded from August Magazine)

It also happened that Alexander Hamilton, whose mother was a member of the Faucette family, French Protestant, came to New Jersey when a lad of 15 and had the advantage of being brought up by Elias Boudinot. The Boudinots, Stocktons, Bayards, Bedles, Demarests, Seguines, the great jurist Depue, are but a few of those of Huguenot descent in Jersey commanding our admiration.

A handful of names, taken from the thousands that helped to make Virginia history and to supply pre-Revolutionary French ancestors for Americans, are Fouace, Boissieux, Latané, Fontaine, Trabue, Maury, Marye, Chastain. The Rev. James Maury instilled the principles of religious liberty as well as patriotism in Virginia's youth, and Americans are familiar with his success with two pupils—Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. The famous documents these two champions of liberty succeeded in fathering served as models for the Edict of Toleration in 1787, which Lafayette assisted in securing for the wretched Huguenots who had not escaped from France. Matthew Fontaine Maury, America's first cartographer, was one of this family.

Massachusetts, too, has reason to be proud of her Huguenot settlers. Among the well-known names we find Benjamin and An-

drew Faneuil, ancestors of the patriot Peter Faneuil, Gabriel and Jaques Du Pont, Andre Sigournais, Daniel Jonhnot, and so on. In each state the descendants of the Huguenots have served and are still serving their country well.

Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, is one of the descendants of Pierre Beaudouin. John Greenleaf Whittier's mother's name was Feuillevert; Richard Olney represents the New Oxford Msettlement; Chauncey Depew, belonged to the Staten Island settlement. John Jay, the first Chief Justice of New York and of the United States Supreme Court was a Huguenot; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Charles Gratiot, of Illinois; Henry M. Baird, of New York; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Charles M. DuPuy, of Pennsylvania; Henry G. De Forest, of New York, are examples. While there are many Huguenots in the city of New Orleans and the French Protestant Church was among the last to discontinue its services, there was no original Huguenot settlement there, the city having been settled by French Catholics in 1718.

In Carolina, the Huguenots were contemporaneous with the first settlement by the English in 1670, several being listed as passengers on the *Carolina*, the only ship of the fleet to survive the terrors of the Atlantic. Prior to 1685, the



French refugees came as individuals or in small groups; while after the Revocation they came in companies, selected any unappropriated land that pleased them.

Exact dates of arrival are frequently unknown; but such names as Henry le Noble, Daniel Huger, Cesar Moze, Isaac Mazyck, Benjamin Marion, Pierre de la St. Julien Malacare, and Gabriel Manigault appear on very early records. Thousands came direct from France and from the European countries to which they had first escaped. Names were changed, titles were dropped, but freedom was found. For example, Le Sieur de la Motte became plain Abraham Motte (Abraham being the patriarch of his family); and Jacques Le Serurier became John Smith. The number of Carolina's Huguenot descendants is indicated by a partial list of the descendants of Esther Marion, granddaughter of Benjamin Marion, the immigrant, and sister of Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame. This list was undertaken by the *Charleston News and Courier*, and at that time 1845, included 148 family names. These settlers made good citizens. Among them may be mentioned John Neufville, who with Sacheverell and Douxsaint fathered the free library idea in the United States where they established the Charleston Library in 1741. The Rev. Francis le Jau did the same for the free school. Gabriel Manigault showed the world what to do with money and with life, for he turned over a fortune of \$220,000, which was the result of his labors, to the Army, and him-

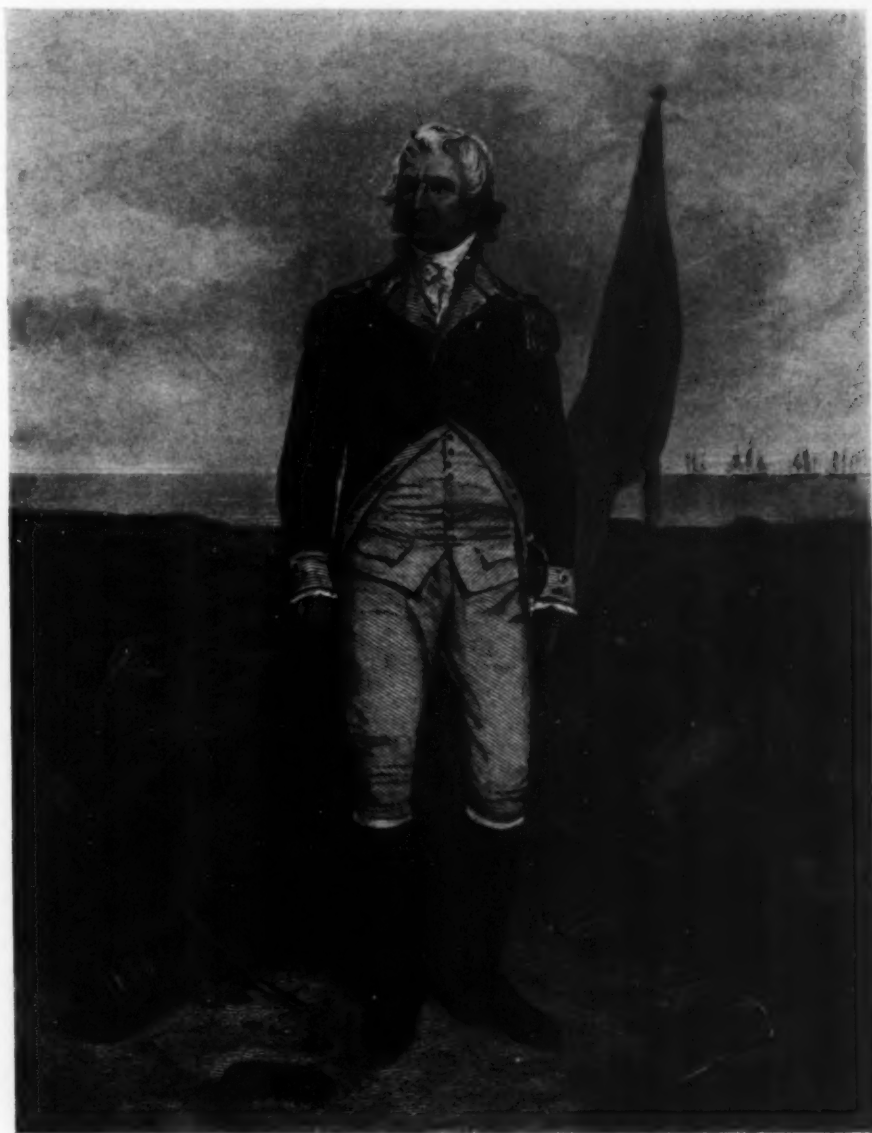
self volunteered at the age of 75 along with his grandson. Hector Beranger De Beaufain, Gabriel Guignard and Isaac Mazyck were pioneers in good business, being memorialized by streets as namesakes.

Rev. Elias Prioleau heads the list of the Huguenot pastors in Carolina, for he helped with his own hands to erect the first French Protestant Church in Charles Town, which was built in 1681-82.

The brilliant record of the Huguenots in the Revolutionary War is the source of great and worthy pride. On the lists of the Continental Army and Provincial Congress, our great honor rolls, are countless Huguenot names. Among them are Marion, Manigault, Huger, Horry, DeSaussure, Gailard Mazyck, Fayssoux, Neufville, Prevoux, Roux, Dubose, Coutourier, Dutarque, Foissin, Lesesne, Poyas, Preoneau, DeVaux, Gervais, La Roche, De Liesseline. War was not new to them; many had seen state service; René Ravenel and Samuel Prioleau were colonels in the Horse Guards in 1732, the Neufvilles and the La Roches in the Provincial Army.

In verifying ancestral services, with a view to joining the patriotic societies, the rosters do not always seem complete. This is to be expected; but proves rather disconcerting unless one is familiar with the particular circumstances of time and place of enlistment or commission. Many lads rushed off to join the colors when the drums sounded along the countryside without stopping





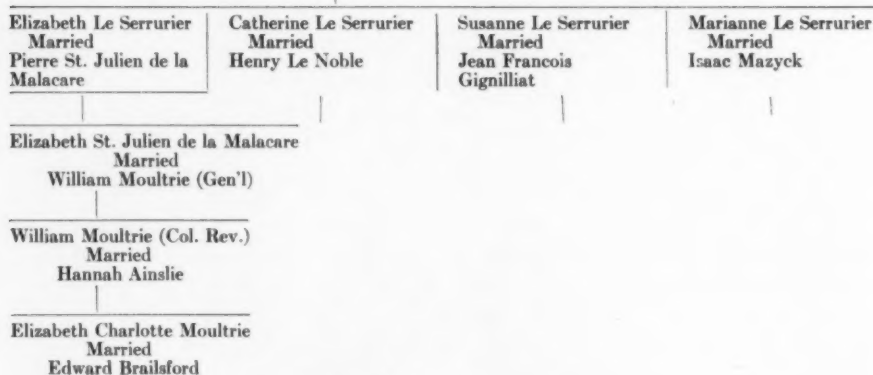
WILLIAM MOULTRIE

Painting by Chappel

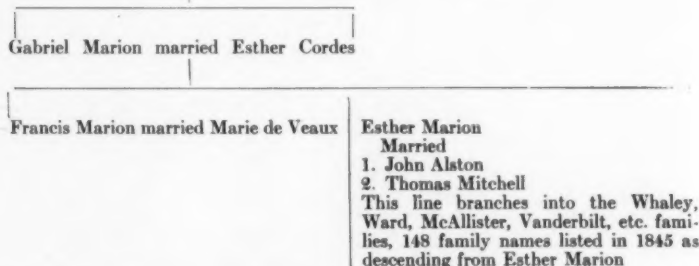
for preliminaries. Some made the supreme sacrifice before ever being enrolled. History is so interlaced that in searching for the missing links in any chain of evidence, proof positive is unearthed sometimes on unsettled questions—in searching Huguenot records Rev-

*Part of Chart for William Moultrie, the Patriot*

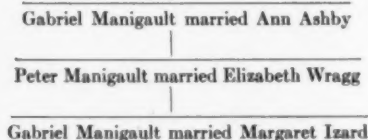
Jacques Le Serrurier, the immigrant, married Elizabeth St. Leger, 1636

*Chart for Francis Marion, the Patriot*

Benjamin Marion, the immigrant, married Judith Baluet of Poitou

*Part of Chart for Gabriel Manigault, the Patriot*

Pierre Manigault, the immigrant, married Judith Giton Royer



Their children married into the Lewis Morris, Westchester Co., N. Y. family; the Samuel Wilcocks family of Philadelphia; the Drayton, Heyward and Middleton, South Carolina families

olutionary ones are found, or vice versa.

Such difficulties in tracing many of the Carolina services are readily understood when it is remembered that only the names of those who

were commissioned at Charleston prior to May, 1780, are found in the official lists, for the simple reason that after that date Charleston was in the hands of the enemy, Congress having virtually

abandoned the State to the British. There was no government to sign official commissions. This condition covers especially the services of those daring soldiers who were with partizan corps of Francis Marion and Horry.

In General Moultrie's list of the Provincial Congress, 1775, are many Huguenot names not carried on the official lists. John Neufville, Henry Laurens, Peter Bacot, Isaac Huger, John Poyas, Isaac Legare, Theodore Trezevant, Clement Lampiere, Gabriel Gignil-liat, John Huger, Daniel De Saus-sure, Daniel Horry, Paul Doux-saint, Thomas Horry, Elias Horry,

Jr., Benjamin Horry, Paul Trapier, Theodore Gaillard, Philip Porcher, Samuel Richebourg, Thomas Legare, Cornelius Dupont, Philotheus Chiffelle, Isaac Motte, John Gaillard, Gabriel Marion, Louis Gervais, Tacitus Gaillard, Paul Turquand, Claudias Pegues.

Court decrees, early parish records, the annals of the Bible Society, State records of every description, will yield a harvest of profit when "family knowledge" has to be proved.

"The Huguenots brought with them the high virtues which exalt a people, and the arts and manners that embellish daily life."



## Porto Rico—Our Island Possession

Porto Rico is a very important part of the United States, but curiously enough there is an extraordinary lack of information concerning it in this country.

The Governor of Porto Rico, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, states in a recent letter:

"With the idea of acquainting our people of the United States with Porto Rico and what it means, we undertook the production of a two reel picture called *Porto Rico*. It is now complete. I believe that as nearly as twenty minutes of time devoted to the subject can give a perspective on the island's future, past, and the problems it must confront, this picture does it.

"We have arranged with the Motion Picture Bureau of the Y. M. C. A., offices at 120 West 41st Street, New York City, and 1111 Center Street, Chicago, Illinois, to distribute the picture. *It may be had without other cost than that of express charges.*"

# Selecting an "Official" Washington Picture

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

To select a portrait of George Washington which most resembled that immortal American is the goal set by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, of which Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, is National Chairman. To aid in the undertaking a committee of notable Americans was appointed early this year by Senator Fess, and to it the selection is left.

Those comprising the committee are Dr. Leicester B. Holland, Librarian of Congress; Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, formerly Assistant Chief of the Library of Congress and recognized as one of the foremost experts on Washingtonia; Dr. Ezra A. Winter, a distinguished mural painter; Col. Harrison H. Dodge, Superintendent of Mount Vernon; Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, noted historian; Hon. Charles Moore, Chairman United States Commission of Fine Arts; and Gari Melchers, one of the most distinguished portrait painters of today.

Upon them will fall the difficult undertaking of selecting from among the portraits, engravings and statuary extant the best likeness of Washington—not the most pleasing, the most idealistic, but the one which, according to these men of modern ideas, most resembled the Father of His Country.

According to authentic records at least 28 celebrated artists painted portraits of Washington from life—he must have been a very patient man! In addition to our own American portrait painters, artists came from Switzerland, France, Sweden, Denmark, and even from the land of our erstwhile foe, Great Britain—to beg the greatest general of his time for a sitting.

The American public is familiar with the Stuart portrait, so universally reproduced in our public press, with the Trumbull paintings, and the portraits by Charles and Rembrandt Peale.

Through the instrumentality of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, then President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her husband, the National Society purchased from the estate of the late Senator Brandegee Rembrandt Peale's "port hole" portrait of Washington, and it hangs today in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall. This portrait has a distinct appeal, not only because of its artistic merit, but because of its "human" touch, which may eventually make it the choice of the committee.

But such a choice is proving difficult; meetings have already been held, much correspondence resulting, as well as trips to various cities to view the famous portraits and collections of Washingtonia. Mr. Francis P. Garvin, the celebrated collector of American art and antiques, who has generously given valuable Washingtonia to Yale University, Johns Hopkins University, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and to Phillips Academy at Andover, has been appealed to by the committee to give it the benefit of his expert opinion.

The historian, Mr. Joseph Dillaway Sawyer, of Stamford, Connecticut, came to Washington recently to appear before the committee, bringing with him photographs of practically every authentic portrait and piece of statuary of Washington. These photographs are finely produced in his "Washington," a biography in two volumes of that first American.

Through Mr. Sawyer's courtesy we are able to reproduce herewith some of the Washington illustrations from his valuable history. They form an interesting study in expression and artistic skill. It is believed that the committee, through the Bicentennial Commission, will shortly announce its selection for an "Official" Washington Picture.



Stuart-Washington  
Lodge in Fredericksburg  
Courtesy  
Miss Helen Peck



Stuart-Washington  
Courtesy  
August Weischer



The Great Wright Washington  
Portrait of Washington  
Painted by  
Joseph Wright Washington  
Courtesy  
Herbert L. Pratt



Portrait of Washington  
Painted by  
Joseph Wright Washington  
Courtesy  
Herbert L. Pratt



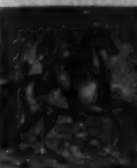
Stuart Washingtons.



Left side of face

The Alexander  
Carroll  
Washington  
Courtesy of Herbert L. Pratt

James Sharpless  
Washington  
Courtesy of Herbert L. Pratt



Stuart Washingtons.

The portrait of the Washingtons, painted by the artist, is a reproduction of the original painting, which is in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery, Washington, D.C.



Sharpless  
Portrait  
Courtesy of  
Herbert L. Pratt









# D. A. R. Historical Calendar

## National Publicity Committee Sponsors Souvenir Suitable for Holiday Gifts

MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS DUNNE, CHAIRMAN

**T**he 39th Continental Congress authorized publication, by the National Publicity Committee, of the D. A. R. Historical Calendar, provided the project imposed no liability upon the chapters or National Society. This properly restricted authority was all that was asked from Congress by the committee.

It is proper to say that, without obligation to the Society being incurred, our order for a minimum quantity is in process of manufacture.

In the fall, in time for October meetings we hope, the National Publicity Committee will send to each chapter regent a sample calendar. We must then rely upon the pulling power of this silent salesman to produce orders in sufficient number to enable our committee to show some profit from additional sales. If we place our reprint order by the middle of October we shall make deliveries about December 15, in time for the holidays.

Orders have been received from about 10 per cent of the chapters, representing 45 States, Cuba and France. This has been very encouraging, showing, as we hoped, that the committee's program for publicity, inaugurated early in 1930, has attracted attention in a widespread way.

The purpose of the National Publicity Committee in its D. A. R. Historical Calendar project is, frankly, to eventually provide the committee with means for the purchase of some needed equipment; to maintain an office at National Headquarters; to engage a permanent assistant to handle the routine of what has become a respectable volume of work; to

provide for continuing the publicity program of syndicating D. A. R. feature stories, and to lay the foundation for a proper D. A. R. bureau of information for the general public in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution Memorial Library.

In justification for this planning, the committee points to what has been done in less than one year. One series of feature stories dealing with activities of the national committees, taking each committee as a separate subject, has been published in more than 2,600 newspapers. These stories average 15 inches in single-column length, the 20 stories making 300 inches. It is easy to multiply and get the aggregate, week-after-week total dissemination of our story.

Constructive publicity about the practical, purposeful, actual, and visual accomplishments of the D. A. R.—its work for education, in the naturalization courts, in conservation of national resources, in promoting the well being of youth, in preserving historical spots wherever located, in advancing good citizenship, in participating in movements for community welfare—all of these are only a small part of the story of 174,000 Daughters of the American Revolution in 2,400 chapters, and the work they are doing every day everywhere.

The National Publicity Committee wants to continue telling the D. A. R. story.

The sale of D. A. R. Historical Calendars will provide the means.

# The Drake Family

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AND NEW JERSEY

C. I. KEPHART

On December 18, 1666, John Martin, Charles Gilman, Hopewell Hull, and Hugh Dun, of the Piscataqua section of New Hampshire, not far from Portsmouth, acquired for colonization purposes a tract of 40,000 acres of land on the Raritan River, New Jersey, where they founded the township and village of Piscataway named after their New Hampshire home. It is in present Middlesex County. Less than two years afterward they were joined by Francis and Mary Drake, who came from the vicinity of Portsmouth. This couple were the progenitors of notable lines of descendants who served their state and nation well, in both peace and war, in Colonial and Revolutionary War periods and later.

The presumed father of Francis Drake was Robert Drake, who, with his children, emigrated from Colchester, Essex, England, to New Hampshire in the autumn of probably 1640 and finally settled at Hampton, where he died January 14, 1668, aged 88 years. Thus he was born in 1579. He was a "searge-maker" by occupation at the time of emigrating. According to a deposition executed by his sons Nathaniel and Abraham on April 27, 1691, which appears in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 21, page 316, they had resided at Colchester "since childhood." This indicates that the children were born elsewhere, perhaps at or near Epping, western Essex. The will of immigrant Robert Drake, on file at Ipswich, Mass., makes no mention of a wife or a son Francis. This circumstance has added to the difficulty of tracing this connection.

The records show that Ann, wife of a Robert Drake, was buried at Epping, Essex, in May, 1640. In all probability this was the wife of immigrant Robert, and upon her demise the family departed for the new world. Robert never remarried, and his household apparently

was managed by his daughter Susannah, who seems not to have married.

The parentage of Robert Drake has proved to be difficult to establish. The occurrence of the names of Robert, Francis, and John strongly indicate descent from the Devonshire family of Drake and that particular branch from which the famous navigator, Sir Francis Drake, descended.<sup>1</sup> The name Robert was borne by the third son, and at least two grandsons of the last John Drake of Otterton and his wife, Agnes Kelloway, the former a brother of John Drake of Exmouth and Ash.

The apparent use of the name Francis in the immigrant's family must have been more than a mere coincidence, as our New Jersey Francis was born less than two decades after the navigator's death, when his place in history had become well established.

On the other hand there anciently was a family named Drax in Essex, which intermarried with the Scott family. On April 23, a Christian martyr, Rev. Robert Drake (or Drakes), rector at Thundersley, Essex, was burnt at the stake at Smithfield, Middlesex, upon refusal to renounce his faith after having been incarcerated in prison for about a year. Whether or not the latter descended from the Drax (Drakes) family is not known but the fact that his name has been spelled Drakes suggests an affirmative answer. No clues have yet been found as to whether immigrant Robert Drake was a grandson or grandnephew and namesake of this martyred minister or whether he or his parents came to Essex from Devonshire or elsewhere outside of Essex. Nor is it known whether there was an early connection

<sup>1</sup> This question may be discussed at greater length by Mr. Orza Eugene Monnette, of Los Angeles, Calif., also a Drake descendant, in his forthcoming publication on the "First Settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey."

between the Devonshire Drakes and the Drax family of Essex.

When Robert Drake migrated to these shores he was accompanied by the following named children. They settled first at Exeter and later, during 1650-51, at Hampton, N. H.

(1) Nathaniel, born 1612-13 (he was past 78 years on April 27, 1691):

(2) Francis (presumably), born about 1615; referred to later;

(3) Susannah, born about 1617; probably never married;

(4) Abraham, born 1620-21 (he was past 70 years on April 27, 1691).

Robert was a selectman and otherwise a prominent citizen of Hampton. His will was made in 1663. The data regarding his sons Nathaniel and Abraham and their descendants have been compiled by the late Dr. Samuel Gardiner Drake, a descendant of the immigrant, formerly an official of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. We shall, therefore, confine our attention in the following discussion to the line of Francis:

The date of marriage of Francis is unknown, but the birthdates of his children indicate that it occurred in the colonies (New Hampshire perhaps) about 1650. His wife's forename was Mary, but her family name has not yet been ascertained. The assertion that it was Walker has not been demonstrated in any convincing manner.

Francis was granted land near Portsmouth, N. H., on April 17, 1654, and on July 10, 1655. (*N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*, Vol. 2, page 126.) Nathaniel and Francis participated in a distribution of public lands near Portsmouth as of January 22, 1660. (See *Rambles about Portsmouth*, by L. W. Brewster, 1st series, page 28.) During 1660-61 both Nathaniel and Francis were grand jurors at Portsmouth. In 1663 a road was projected by the fenced field of Francis Drake toward Hampton. During the same year the people of Portsmouth elected Nathaniel and Francis Drake as surveyors of the highways. As of February 15, 1664, Nathaniel and Francis were adjacent land owners near Portsmouth. (*N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*, Vol. 23, page 163.) In July, 1665, a peti-

tion alleging misgovernment and seeking protection of their property and rights was signed by these two men, among others, and filed at Dover, N. H. Here undoubtedly appears the reason that actuated the removal of Francis Drake from New Hampshire to New Jersey. The religious disturbances of the New England colonies are a part of the history of that region. Francis Drake had espoused the cause of the Baptists, became estranged from his—presumed relations, and, in consequence of local conditions, joined the Baptist colony established by co-religionists at Piscataway, N. J.

Francis Drake soon became an outstanding figure in the Piscataway colony. In addition to being a land-owner, he conducted a tavern. The records show that he was commissioned captain of militia of Piscataway township on July 15, 1675, and was discharged at his own request on May 30, 1678. He was one of the first selectmen of Piscataway, was constable, justice of the peace, and in 1682 was county judge. He died September 24, 1687, and his wife Mary died July 29, 1688. They had three children as follows:

(1) *George*, born about 1651, died 1709. He was supervisor, overseer of highways, highway commissioner of Middlesex county, justice of the town court, an member of the State Assembly, also militia captain. He married Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Ackerly) Oliver, on November 13, 1677. Children:

- (a) Robert<sup>2</sup>
- (b) William<sup>2</sup>
- (c) George, born August 4, 1678, died young;
- (d) Mary, born January 2, 1680, married Thomas Dungan;
- (e) Hannah, born September 3, 1681;
- (f) Elizabeth, born March 28, 1683; died young;

<sup>2</sup>These names are urged as belonging in the list, but their propriety seems doubtful. William may be confused with William son of Jonathan, who on January 27, 1746, married Lydia, daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Fitz Randolph) Drake, a first cousin. These lists of children of George and John Drake were compiled in cooperation with Mr. Orra Eugene Monnette, of Los Angeles, Calif.

- (g) Andrew, born January 20, 1685, married Hannah Fitz Randolph, May 22, 1705;
- (h) Deborah, born January 8, 1687, married Jeremiah Dungan;
- (i) Jonathan, born about 1689, married Mary Clawson;
- (j) Elizabeth, born March 20, 1691;
- (k) Daniel (or David), born December 3, 1692;
- (l) George, born April 19, 1695, married Elizabeth —;
- (m) Susannah, born July 1, 1698, married John Simpson.

(2) *Elizabeth*, born about 1653; married Hugh Dun, one of the original colonizers of Piscataway township, on December 19, 1670; issue listed below:

(3) *John*, born about 1655, died 1741. He was a minister, member of State Assembly, etc. He married Rebecca Trotter on July 7, 1677; she was the mother of most, if not all, of his children. He is said to have been married three times; the names of the other two wives are not known. Children:

- (a) John, born June 2, 1678, married Sarah Compton December 9, 1697;
- (b) Francis, born December 23, 1679, married Patience Walker November 10, 1698;
- (c) Samuel, born 1680, married Elizabeth Hull, September 19, 1700;
- (d) Joseph, born October 21, 1681;
- (e) Benjamin, born about 1683;
- (f) Abraham, born April, 1685;
- (g) Sarah, born about 1686, married Ensign Benjamin Hull, 1704;
- (h) Isaac, born January 12, 1688;
- (i) Jacob, born May 10, 1690;
- (j) Ebenezer, born July 19, 1693, married Anna Dunn, November 10, 1723;
- (k) Ephriam, born about 1694 or 1695;
- (l) Rebecca, born November 21, 1697; married Joseph Fitz Randolph, 1713;
- (m) Abigail, born May 29, 1699;
- (n) Mary (?).

Hugh Dun (later Dunn), who married Elizabeth Drake, may have been descended from the medieval Dunne family of Buckfaste, western Devonshire or Cornwall, England, whose coat-of-arms was reported in the visitations of the 16th century. It perhaps was a branch of the notable Irish family of this name. Hugh was born about 1640, place unknown, and was made a freeman at Dover, N. H., in 1663. As one of the colonizers of the 40,000-acre tract in Piscataway township, he was a large land-owner. He was also an exhorter in the Baptist church. He died November 16, 1694. The children were as named below.

(1) Mary, born January 19, 1672; married Hezekiah Bonham;

(2) Francis, born March 5, 1674; died young;

(3) Elizabeth, born March 19, 1676; married John Runyan<sup>3</sup> on July 20, 1692.

He was the eldest son of immigrant Vincent and Ann Martha (Boutcher) Rognon (Runyon), the former a Huguenot of Poitiers, Poitou, France. Issue:

(a) Martha, born July 30, 1693;

(b) Samuel, born February 14, 1699;

(c) Vincent, born April 4, 1702;

(d) Benjamin, born June 16, 1704; married Anna Higgins;

(e) Anna Elizabeth, born June 21, 1708; married John Hyde in 1734;

(f) Hugh, born June 20, 1715; married Elizabeth Savidge;

(4) Hugh, born November 18, 1678; married Elizabeth Martin August 9, 1697;

(5) Martha; born July 13, 1681; married Josiah Wooden (?);

(6) Samuel, born March 22, 1683; married Hester —;

(7) Jonathan, born June 3, 1588; died young;

(8) Joseph, born January 20, 1690; married Hannah — or Dinah Dunham (?);

(9) Benjamin, born August 1, 1694; married Sarah Johnston.

<sup>3</sup> Runyan form is used by descendants of sons John and Thomas, and Runyon by descendants of all of the other sons of the immigrant; original form Rognon.





## Harrison Mansion Plate

**F**rancis Vigo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has chosen the episode of the conference between Harrison and Tecumseh for the subject of the Harrison Mansion plate. The house near the beautiful Wabash is viewed from the west front. Harrison, with his staff and guard, occupy the foreground, facing the defiant Tecumseh and his warriors.

The council held in the walnut grove is to one of the most thrilling and most interesting incidents in connection with the historic Harrison Mansion.

Tecumseh, a Shawnee chieftain, dreamed of a great Indian confederacy to hold off the white man. He maintained that all lands belonged to all the Indian tribes, and that individual tribes had no right to sell certain tracts of land to the white man.

Governor William Henry Harrison summoned Tecumseh to Vincennes to hold council, and accordingly he arrived on August 12, 1810, with 400 armed warriors. When an interpreter extended to the chief the governor's invitation to take a seat on the portico, the Indian replied: "The sun is my father, the earth

is my mother and on her bosom I will recline;" so Harrison and his staff agreeably met the visitors in the grove of walnut trees a short distance from the house. Without hesitation Tecumseh told his plan for the confederacy of Indian tribes. He said the Indians would never be friendly to the whites until all the lands already transferred to the white men had been restored. He openly avowed his determination to kill all the chiefs who had signed the late Treaty of Ft. Wayne. Harrison fearlessly told the chieftain that "the Shawnees had no claim whatever to the ceded lands, which had been purchased from the Miamis." No agreement was reached. Soon Tecumseh departed, with 20 warriors, for the southlands to perfect his confederacy and wipe out the white man west of the Alleghenies. Harrison immediately wrote to the President for instructions, and to the Secretary of War for two regiments of troops.

On November 7, 1811, at the Battle of Tippecanoe, Harrison destroyed forever the Indian confederacy—the dream of Tecumseh.



## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

### Communists Exclaim "In United Ranks, Forward!"

A recent caption in the communist daily newspaper (published in New York City) the *Daily Worker*, reads: "For sale or rent—the United States Government." The article continues: "Capitalist 'democracy' is becoming so rotten that its stink permeates the whole country like that of the stockyards pervades Chicago. But like limburger cheese, the worse it smells the more it costs. . . . Workers can expect nothing of a government that is put on the auction block—as a capitalist government anywhere is bound to be—and hawked off to the highest bidder. The whole machine is rotten. . . . That's one reason why the communists enter elections and try to get elected as an emissary in the ranks of the enemy. For in Congress a communist will get public attention. He will tear the mask off the hypocritical robbers and exploiters of the workers, exposing their every move against the workers, and he will call on the workers to organize their own government from the shops, to mobilize their mass power and overthrow the class which robs them and starves them under the stinking mask of 'democracy' and 'civilization.'"

A late report of the final returns in the communist party's recruiting drive indicates that over 6,000 new members have been added within a short time.

A summation of the gains made by the party during the past months has been arranged by William Z. Foster, Robert Minor and Israel Amter. Reporting to the seventh communist party convention held in the United States, they said: "The March 6th and May 1st demonstrations, the great increase in the party membership, the building of the Trade Union Unity League, in new industries, the raising of the influence of the Trade Union Unity League as the revolutionary union center, the popularization of the Red International Labor Union among the American workers, are of first-rate importance as showing the general strengthening of the party in prestige, organization and influence. . . . The rallying of negro and white workers under the banner of our party in the South is of great significance. . . . The recruiting campaign, especially among workers in basic and war industries, must be pushed more energetically than ever. More intense work must be done among the negro and young workers. The composition must be improved, shop nuclei must be established in all industries and be activated into functioning units leading struggles. New cadres must be developed . . ."

On the same page of the *Daily Worker* is published a cartoon depicting a person in the attitude of prayer. Underneath the cartoon is the startling legend "Please, God! Stabilize my world! Save my civilization!"

Continuing with the organizational plans, this summation by William Z. Foster, Robert Minor and Israel Amter states: "The 50,000 membership campaign must be the starting point for day-by-day enrollment of new members in the unions, of forming shop committees in shops, factories, mines or railroads and ships. . . . The revolutionary union papers must become mass organs. The local councils must be built up. All our forces must much more militantly be thrown into this work."

After discussing the need of knowing about the development of communism in the Soviet Union and after describing the work of the Soviet Union as "a vast object lesson," in persuading the American workers "of the correctness of our communist party program as a whole," they proceed by exclaiming: "China, India, Philippines, and Latin America—we must arouse and rally the workers of the United States to give actual support to the masses of these countries who are struggling against imperialism. The comintern has repeatedly reminded us of the necessity of the parties in the imperialist countries actively aiding the revolutionary movements in the colonies." It will be recalled that the year 1928 was full of agitation on account of the efforts made by the communists in at least 34 States in the Union to combine the election campaigns with revolutionary agitation.

That the plans for the coming elections are important is revealed by this prospectus by William Z. Foster and his companions: "The election campaign will be for our party, a most important rallying period for the seething discontent among the masses of workers. . . . We must utilize it to strengthen the party, the Trade Union Unity League and all revolutionary organizations. The central issue of the election campaign must be unemployment, especially the fight for unemployment insurance. The party districts, sections and nuclei must no longer base election activities primarily upon street-corner meetings and rallies, but carry on their work in the shops through united front election committees, shop bulletins, shop-gate meetings, etc. This campaign must rally the greatest possible masses of workers, behind the slogans

of the party. . . . Mass work is our slogan, the conquest of the majority of the workers our goal. We are convinced that the decisions of the seventh convention of the communist party of the United States will put our party to work so that it may become an even worthier section of the comintern, and better equipped to lead the workers and poor farmers of this country in revolutionary struggle for a workers' and farmers' government of the United States."

This outline of activities was sent to the seventh party convention in the form of a letter. It had an enormous effect upon the convention for it was issued from prison. The three men were imprisoned on account of their part in demonstrations which occurred near the revolutionary headquarters of the communist party at Union Square, New York City. This demonstration occurred in the vicinity of Union Square which although dedicated to the preservation of the American Union is the scene of numbers of demonstrations emanating from communist agitation. The communist headquarters is placed on Union Square. It is rumored that high hopes are held that some day Union Square may become another Red Square like the one in Moscow.

It is one thing to work out such a program as cited by William Z. Foster and his associates, and it is quite another thing to put such a program into direct action. Searching for proof that such practical action is under headway, it is possible to find abundant evidence that the communists combine practice with theory. For instance, communists are today working with young children, young men and women just entering industry. Communists are organizing men and women within shops, factories, mines, mills, railroads and steamship lines. They seek to enter the Army and the Navy. They are quick to seize opportunities for working among the foreign-born, the unemployed and dissatisfied, unassimilated groups. They do not forget to stir up race hatreds.

In an appeal for "sharper mass struggle" the *Daily Worker* of July 2, 1930, states: "Our organizations—the communist party, the Revolutionary Trade Union Unity League Unions, Workers' Defense Corps, Unemployed Councils—must be strengthened. . . . Greater masses must be mobilized for the struggle. The murder régime of the bosses must be ended by the revolutionary mass activities of an angered working class determined to avenge the death of its fighters by more determinedly meeting the bosses' offensive and by overthrowing the bloody capitalist régime and establishing a government of workers and poor farmers in the United States."

In itemizing the duty and influence of the Trade Union Unity League (*Daily Worker*, July 9, 1930) a writer declares: "The developing of the revolutionary industrial unions into organs of struggles means the building of our party into a mass communist party. To seriously carry out this important task means that the party trade union factions must become the driving, leading force in the Trade Union Unity League, developing the shop committees, shop delegate councils into the fighting basic unit of the organizations, building united front movements for struggle around the concrete issues

in the shop, linking up the demands of the unemployed and employed as one campaign—as one struggle."

A huge mass meeting at Madison Square Garden ushered in the seventh convention of the communist party of the United States, June 20, 1930. The great throng cheered the opening of the convention. A feature of the opening was the ovation given the greetings from the communist parties of other lands. Workers were present from the steel and textile centers of the South; from the coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; from the iron-mining areas of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin; from the heavy industries of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago; from the lumber camps of the far Northwest, from California and Washington. The *Daily Worker* boasts that this seventh national convention was the broadest and most representative convention which the communist party of the United States of America has ever held.

While the convention was in session news of trouble among the coal miners was received. This announcement of new outbreaks of agitation was greeted with great enthusiasm. The *Daily Worker* points out that there was a proposal of the presidium "to send immediately five organizers into the field from among the convention delegates to aid in the organization of the miners. . . . and the development of a broad, successful struggle against the coal operators. . . ."

This convention sent greetings to the sixteenth convention of the communist party of the Soviet Union (Soviet Russia) which contained in part salutations and reports of achievement as follows: "Long live the victorious communist party of the Soviet Union! Long live its stalwart Leninist staff, its central committee, and its leader, Comrade Stalin! Long live the Communist International. . . . Our convention has summarized the achievements of the party, the correction of the political line inner bolshevization successful recruiting campaign, first successes of mass work, building trade-unions, organization of unemployment movement, mass demonstrations against war and imperialism, and the rapid growth of the mass political influence of the party as a result of the fight against the right. . . . The severe economic crisis that is shattering the foundations of American capitalism is shattering the myth of prosperity, . . . resulting in further radicalization of working masses, growth of mass struggles and their transformation into political struggles."

Several communist state groups are beginning to hold State conventions that their work may be "concretized." Their aim is to "build the communist party."

The agitation-propaganda work of the communist party of the United States is divided into two main groups. In the first are enumerated mass agitation and propaganda which include propaganda in the shops, mills, factories, mines, etc., by means of leaflets, factory papers, factory-gate meetings, open-air street meetings, mass meetings in halls, pamphlets, and party press and individual agitation and propaganda carried on by every party member in the factories and mass organizations.

The second draws attention to education of the members in the theory and practice of "Marxism-

Leninism." It is anticipated that this is to be accomplished in three ways:

"(a) Through the party schools by organizing classes, full-time training courses, study circles, special lectures, forums, etc.

"(b) Through discussion of various party campaigns, issues, manifestos, theses, etc., at the meetings of the units, shop nuclei, sections, etc.

"(c) The most important method is active participation in the political campaigns of the party."

It is counted that the training of members new and old is the first step. It is further recited (*Daily Worker*, June 20, 1930): "the most effective and direct training is actual participation in the struggle of the workers (strikes, demonstrations, work in the labor unions, etc.), but also a sound theoretical training is essential for the development of leading cadres.

"It is especially in the present period, the period of world proletarian revolution, that we must understand Marxism and know how to apply the Marxian method to our tasks. In other words, we must know and understand Leninism, for Leninism is the continuation and further development of Marxism under the conditions imposed by the epoch of imperialism and the development of socialist revolutions."

It is also emphasized that "the party must bring sharply to the attention of the membership that the workers' school, the central school of the party and its branches, are an integral part of the apparatus of the party and an indispensable instrument in the agitprop work."

"Certain steps have already been taken by the central committee in this direction through the recent decisions of the national agitprop committee to strengthen the workers' school and put it on a functioning basis as a national school to build a school in the South to establish full-time district training schools this summer, to run week-end courses in all districts, to organize another national, full-time training school in the fall, to develop correspondence courses, to carry on educational work in the labor unions jointly with the Trade Union Unity League. . . . The agitprop committee must be strengthened locally and nationally. The national agitprop department must be augmented with a number of comrades experienced in agitprop work who would serve as agitprop instructors to be sent by the communist executive committee to various districts to aid the district in building our agitprop apparatus. These comrades should make

periodic visits to the districts to observe the agitprop work and report to the national agitprop department. The national agitprop department should organize national conferences of all agitprop directors, preferably at the time of a central executive committee plenum or convention. This will coordinate the agitprop work of the individual districts."

Coupled with this information should go data about the districts in the United States which have already been organized by the communist party of America. In their mobilization and in preparing their organizational tasks, they have decided that they are going to work in the following industries: Textile, shoe, metal in the vicinity of district No. 1, which is Boston; waterfront, chemical, traction, needle, building, metal in district No. 2, New York; mining, metal textile, shipbuilding in district No. 3, located around Philadelphia, including the District of Columbia, parts of Maryland and other sections; steel, railroad, shoes, textile, metal in district No. 4, with headquarters at Buffalo; steel, mining, electric in district No. 5, with center of operations at Pittsburgh; steel, mining, rubber, auto in district No. 6, focusing on Cleveland; auto, furniture in district No. 7—it being the automobile center Detroit; mining, metal, packinghouse, electric, building, etc., in district No. 8 with the storm center at Chicago; metal, mining, packinghouse, flour mills, automobiles, etc., in district No. 9, combining all efforts in the northwest territory at Minneapolis as headquarters; packinghouse, mining, steel, etc., in district No. 10, with the pivotal city—Kansas City; Nos. 11 and 14 are reserved for Southern territory; lumber, etc., in district No. 12 being the region around Seattle, Wash.; agricultural workers, shipbuilding, etc., in district No. 13, located in California; metal, textile in district No. 15, penetrating the heart of the armament manufactures in Connecticut; agricultural workers in district A. D., known as the agricultural district and including the prairies and farming regions of the Middle West; textile and other industries in recently organized districts in the Southern territory—witness communist agitation in Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, and the like. Marion, North Carolina, Gastonia, and other outbreaks and upheavals have demonstrated the effort communists are making to enter the South. They boast that they are there to stay. Every district, section and nucleus is urged to pay special attention to the recruiting of negro workers, women workers, young workers, and children.

(To be continued)



# MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



## BOOK REVIEWS

by

ELLA LORAIN DORSEY

**The Genealogy of the Mays Family.**  
By S. Edward Mays, Plant City, Fla.

There are sixty families cited and interwoven in the pedigrees, and the arms of the Mays are given in color with the portraits of the author and his family.

The pedigrees are closely and carefully compiled, the lines of descent clearly defined and followed from the entry into Virginia in 1611 of the Rev. William Mease which opens the family history.

The English, Irish, Dutch, French, Scotch and Welsh records of this and the other related families are given in interesting detail; but except in a few cases—as the Strothers and Moseleys—the actual connecting link between the ancient family and the immigrant is missing. This is to be regretted, for, while the work as a whole materially advances the study of American genealogy, it leaves unanswered the vital question of which branch in the old countries sent out its youth, from what root did it derive.

The coats-of-arms if brought in by early patriots on silver, on seals or book-plates, are good evidence, when inherited, of this origin and can be verified easily by the Colleges of Heraldry; and the book gives, besides the arms of the Mays, those of the Moseleys, Thorntons, Princes, Hamptons, Poes, Reeses, Lewises and Strothers.

There are 300 pages including illustrations, and an index of the families whose lines are followed. There are several pleasing photographs of colonial homes and here and there an arresting incident is told. The type is good, the paper substantial, the covers flexible leather and

the book is of handy size. It will be much read, and when studied in connection with similar records it will become a real asset to any genealogical library.

**Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio.** Compiled under the direction of Frank D. Henderson, the Adjutant General; John R. Rea, Military Registrar, Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, and Jane Dowd Dailey (Mrs. O. D.), State Chairman (\$1.25).

It is to be hoped that every State in the Union where the National Society is organized will follow the example of Ohio in compiling and publishing just such a roster. Since the purchase of the Augusta County Records there has been no such important roll issued, for Ohio, occupying geographically and historically the position it does, is the land into which poured the early migration of the colonial and Revolutionary soldiery westward-bound to take up grants and bounty lands.

The State legislature did its part handsomely by appropriating money, publishing and binding this roster, and directing that of the 2,000 copies printed the Daughters should have 200, the rest going to State libraries, members of Assembly, and the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society to be sold at cost.

The dedication is noteworthy in its direct simplicity.

A list of abbreviations used, an alphabetical list of the Chapters of the State, and the alphabetically arranged military record of each soldier with the names of his wife and children, date of death, place of burial, etc., and with Chapter

reference for his descendants make it one of the very best and most helpful publications of its kind that we have received.

Its closing feature is touching and unusual—a list of the Revolutionary soldiers claimed by Ohio who are buried elsewhere. The love and pride of the State follow them across the boundary to stand by their last resting place and assure them of their home in her heart.

Congratulations are due the Daughters of Ohio who have done it, and to ourselves that we have reaped the benefit.

**Tidewater Virginia.** By Paul Wilstach. Bobbs Merrill Company. Indianapolis. (\$5.00).

Sir Conan Doyle and Lord Dunsinay testified to their belief in fairies, and their continued existence in the pleasant glades and dells of England and Ireland, and those who read "Tidewater Virginia" are prepared to endorse them to the extent of fairy godmothers, at least, in America, for Paul Wilstach evidently, had one at his elbow when he wrote of the shores and rivers of the Old Dominion.

She touched his eyes and gave him a new viewpoint, his pen and gave it new grace, his inkstand and conjured up glamour; for, although there is not one new name, nor one new item told or noted in the book, the charm that comes from its 300 pages is as fresh and compelling as if heard for the first time.

The story runs from Cabot's cruise and De Ayllon's colony to date. The architecture, portraiture, books, races, theatricals and sports of the colonial days, the 300 years of pageantry in Hampton Roads, old gardens, ghosts and gallantries roll by like a scroll, and names that stand for history flash through the paragraphs. Mr. Tyler's political joke in naming one of his estates Sherwood Forest, the sporting parson who offered to carry a challenge from Harrison of Berkeley to Harrison of Brandon, the panegyric on "the Black Swan of Virginia" and the imperishable romance of Evelyn Byrd are set forth with artistic touch, and the wealth of material is not allowed to obscure any outlines.

Did the breach-of-promise suit brought by the parson of Jordan's (the first in Virginia by a man against his fiancée) steady the volatile fancy of the girls who flirted later? Did the edict that a woman should not engage herself to more than one man at a time prevent its being done?

The chapter devoted to the Potomac River is perhaps the dominating record of the book, for it lists the greatest group of men we have. Whether the times made them, or (as we believe) they were raised up and inspired to shape the times, is a question that helps along the cause of controversy; but the homes that recur at intervals along the shore were the cradles of giants, and many of them survive to show the type of family-life and social atmosphere in which these men grew to the measure of patriots, and founders of a new order for an unhappy world.

If Mr. Wilstach can keep his fairy godmother until he writes a book about the land of Lord Baltimore he will have laid the public under an obligation that will be as beautiful as the subject, and put two volumes on our shelves that will be the assurance of happy hours in goodly company.

**The White House Gang.** By Earle Looker. Fleming H. Revell, London and Edinburgh. 1929 (\$3.00).

The joyous record of the "White House Gang" makes gay and profitable reading for all ages—the boys who are "father to the man" and, above all, the men who are fathers to the boys; for a more sincere and revealing tribute to Mr. Roosevelt in his finer aspects cannot be imagined. The qualities required to blaze a trail for flaming youth are part inspiration, part hard-won habits of high thinking and fair dealing with great love, and Mr. Looker has led his narrative through good paths to the upper levels of T. R.'s associations and relations with these boys.

The friendship between the Gang and Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt was sincere, and was compounded of unusual freedom of action, good understanding of intentions always, and acceptance of fair punishment whenever deserved.

The public-school training, its tests and trials, its code of give and take, or fight—



and sometimes fight first and understand later—with its discipline and unrestraint combined, gave the author his significant finding: "in the realm of boyhood nothing is discounted."

The author further declares that Mr. Roosevelt had "a very rapidly sliding scale of values in his mind, arising from an unerring knowledge and a very deep appreciation of boys and men. And despite these boys' words, acts, appearance and roughness. T. R. knew a very great deal about their souls."

The kissing of the eagle could never have been devised by any living creature but a boy, and the forecast by the child Quentin as to air-travel was strangely prophetic—"an eagle unafraid." And his decision as to the value of his signature, "that it was his father after all who made the name important" was pretty level headed for a small urchin.

Mr. Looker's last paragraphs rise to the realm of poetry—good poetry—and we rejoice with him that the loved and buoyant spirit "marched on" before its visions were dulled, or its hopes betrayed by sickness or sorrow or disillusion.

**Red Heroines of the Northwest.** By Byron Defenbach. The Caxton Printers (Limited), Caldwell, Idaho.

Immediate attention is attracted to this book because it is dedicated, by permission, to the National Society, and interest is quickened by the fact that the heroines are not bolsheviki but our own American Indians, the first being Sacajawea the leading guide of the Lewis and Clarke expedition which gave our country the glorious Northwest domain—one of the treasure-houses of the world.

The biography of a nomad is a difficult task and there is a diversity of authority that interferes at times with the narrative; but the tiny figure moving steadily through pathless stretches, unexplored depths, and mountains stupendous in their snow caps, captures and holds the fancy of all who read how the Bird Woman won through and led them to the sea.

She was a Shoshone (Snake) captured in a raid by the Gros Ventres and carried

as a slave to their village near the Mandans with whom they lived in accord. These last were supposedly of Welsh origin, a crew of sailors of that country are cited by Catlin as the ancestors; and the use of coracles and a form of thatched hut, with the fair skins, grey and blue eyes, the silver-white soft hair of the aged, their curtained off rooms, bedsteads, etc., set them apart from the tribes.

There, Toussaint Charbonneau bought her three years later and married her. He was an employee of the Northwest Fur Company and was attracted toward the camp of the Lewis and Clarke expedition in the hope of being enlisted. Sacajawea, always intensely curious about about the mysterious whites, heard that one of the leaders had bright red hair and one man was absolutely black. This was enough. She came into the camp, made the decision, and they joined the expedition which became our national exploration epic.

The personnel, number, equipment and money (twenty-five hundred dollars) appropriated, raise their success to the *nth* degree. Their ages—Lewis, 29; Clarke, 33—plus their tact, courage and endurance make them deserving of the praise and honor lavished upon them. Through it all, like a little red flame, runs the tiny Indian guide, who carried them safely to her own people the Shoshones, won them and their help to the enterprise, and then shepherded the white men to the Pacific.

Her romance was her Comanche marriage, her life a hundred years, her death in peace and plenty in the tent of her son Baptiste, 1884.

The second heroine was the wife of Pierre Dorion an employee of the Missouri Fur Company, under Manuel Lisa, manager of the Astor Company. She was an Iowa, of enormous size; her nation, described by Catlin as the largest people in America white or red, being of Siouian stock fearless and enduring. She guided the Hunt expedition to the Yankton villages to treat with the Sioux and Blackfeet. The experiences of this party included not only the terrors of starvation, massacre, and death by drowning, but



the appalling adventure of their days on and in the canyon of the Lower Snake, the bitter days of mid-December, 1811. Through it all marched the great form of the Iowa, like a figure in a Greek tragedy, two young children clinging to her skirts, and a new-born baby near the terrible Christmas. Her strength of mind forced on her body, and her endless courage brought off a wounded survivor, and warned to safety another group more fortunate who escaped attack; and once, snow-blinded and starving, she showed superhuman energy and by skill and endeavor won through. The mourning for her baby who died of cold and hunger is heart-breaking, and her crawling on hands and knees to bring rescue to the other two children is a triumph of mother love deserving a memorial.

The Walla-Wallas rescued her and the Astorians saved the story. Franchere

told it in Montreal. Ross told it in London, and Washington Irving in America. It is good to know she made a happy marriage with Jean Toupin and ended her days sheltered and respected and loved.

The fame of the Nez Perce Jane who is the subject of the third sketch rests on the fact that she guided Pierce and his gold hunters to the Orofino find. It is a tragic story of the ruin of her own people, for her father and his warriors had safeguarded the passes, the Government had guaranteed the boundaries, and pledged its integrity to maintain the Indians from invasion; and she, the daughter of the Chief - who - kept - his - word, volunteered to and did lead the white men in by the secret passes. The fatal results culminated in Chief Joseph's War, in which though hopelessly defeated he won fame as one of the greatest military strategists of the world.



## Sesqui-Centennial of the Battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1930

MRS. RALPH VAN LANDINGHAM  
*Vice-President General from North Carolina*

Celebration of the Sesqui-centennial of the Battle of Kings Mountain is planned on a nationwide scale. A cordial invitation is extended to every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend the historic event in North Carolina.

The Battle of Kings Mountain was begun, fought and ended within an hour. "The last desperate grapple, just before the close of the engagement, lasted twenty minutes and within 30 or 40 yards of each other. Ferguson was killed and the rest surrendered." "The bald, rocky summit of Kings Mountain served like the sacrificial stone of the Aztecs for the immolation of the victims." At the close of the action, when the British were loudly calling for quarter, the intrepid Shelby—half of his hair having been burned off from the gun-fire of the enemy—rushed his horse within fifteen paces of their lines, and commanded them to lay down their arms and they should have quarter. Those taken prisoners were surrounded in a circle by the mountain men, who then gave three cheers for Liberty, making the welkin ring with their shouts. There were 119 killed and 123 wounded and 664 prisoners taken, on the British side. The Americans lost—28 killed, 62 wounded.

This, briefly, is a history of the Battle of Kings Mountain compiled from several of the many historical accounts written of this engagement. Not great, when one counts the numbers engaged—910 Americans, 1125 British—but great in the annals of our Country.

# D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSEL

National Chairman, Better Films Committee

**T**he following pictures have been previewed through the courtesy and co-operation of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America by the D. A. R. Reviewing Committee in Hollywood, California.

*Romance* (I) Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Feature.—Directed by Clarence Brown. Greta Garbo, Lewis Stone, and Gavin Gordon give exceptionally fine performances in this skilfully constructed story. Too mature for children. Adults.

*Holiday* (I) Pathe Feature.—An excellent cast, directed by Howard Griffith, brings Phillip Barry's "Holiday" to the screen in an admirable production. The story has an unusual twist that stimulates interest. Clever dialogue, well-timed laughs and fine characterizations by Ann Harding, Mary Astor, Robert Ames and Edward Everett Horton make this a delightful comedy drama for the family.

*Raffles* (II) United Artists-Samuel Goldwyn Feature.—This is an entertaining melodrama, clever rather than convincing, which tells of the escapades of a delightful rogue, Raffles. Ronald Colman's whimsical interpretation of the thief who wishes to reform because of love makes the situations entirely too merry and sophisticated to be taken seriously. Adults.

*On Your Back* (II) Fox Feature.—Irene Rich and H. B. Warner give outstanding performances in this entertaining comedy drama. The metamorphosis of a fine, hard-working sewing woman of the slums into the chic, scheming, famous modiste of the avenue gives Miss Rich a delightful rôle. Adults.

*Dangerous Nan McGrew* (III) Paramount-Publix.—If one likes burlesques this exaggerated story, with Helen Kane as Dangerous Nan McGrew, will prove entertaining. Stuart Erwin as Eustace, the "boob" lover, is very good. Fair entertainment.

*She's My Weakness* (III) R. K. O.—A very light, rather uninteresting comedy in which Arthur Lake and Sue Carol play the parts. Family.

*Love Among the Millionaires* (III) Paramount-Publix.—A good cast makes a fairly enjoyable picture in spite of a mediocre plot. Clara Bow, a waitress in a railroad restaurant, falls in love with a young brakeman who is really the son of the president of the road. Skeets Gallagher and Stuart Erwin as half owners of a decrepit Ford are amusing; each insists on repairing only his own side of their car. Family. Junior matinees.

*For the Defense* (IV) Paramount-Publix.—Even William Powell's finished performance cannot save this picture from being tedious. Not recommended.

*Little Accident* (IV) Universal.—Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in an uninteresting adaptation of the play by Floyd Dell and Thomas Mitchell. Not recommended.

*Our Blushing Brides* (IV) Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.—Two working girls, defying conventions, have tragic experiences; the third, played by Joan Crawford, after refusing the overtures of her employer's son, finds happiness. But the picture is tiresome, sordid, and bolstered up by a fashion show that is on too grand a scale for the gowns to be of interest. Not recommended.

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

*To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.*

**Amsterdam Chapter** (Amsterdam, N. Y.). The outstanding entertainment of the year was an afternoon of Indian music, arranged and given by two members, Miss Rulison and Mrs. Schuyler Voorhees, assisted by Miss Wehr. The music was made doubly enjoyable as each selection was preceded by an interesting discription of its meaning. In November, Mrs. Gibbs, the new State Vice-Regent was a guest of the chapter and gave a report of the State Conference held at Syracuse. She also read a report of the work being done at the Tommassee School in North Carolina. The chapter voted to give \$25 to the school's maintenance fund. As always the lighting of the Yule Log gave us keen pleasure, and this year the log

burned brighter and crackled louder, as three of the chapter's young sons, dressed as the "Waits" of long ago, sang Christmas carols. The number of packages beneath the gaily decorated tree spoke plainly of the interest that the Daughters take in the work of the Society at Ellis Island. On Washington's Birthday the program committee served a delicious luncheon. The Rev. M. C. T. Andreae spoke on "The Worth of a Legend" in a most interesting and convincing way. In March we held a reception to honor Mrs. I. L. W. Reynolds on her 20th anniversary as Regent of the Amsterdam Chapter.

The League of Women Voters held a reception in the spring to the new citizens of Montgomery County, and the regent



MONUMENT NEAR THE SPOT OF FIRST DWELLING PLACE IN FRANKLIN, N. H.



GRAVE OF RICHARD CASWELL  
First Constitutional Governor of North Carolina

of the Amsterdam Chapter presented each new American with a silk flag.

Following are the appropriations voted for and paid by the chapter during the year: 30 cents per capita for the bronze tablet of the Declaration of Independence placed in the cathedral of St. John the Divine; 10 cents per capita for National Defense; the same for Manuals; 5 cents per capita for Ellis Island; \$25 for the Florida hurricane disaster relief fund; \$15 for the restoration of "Old Ironsides"; \$10 for the Legion's poppy sale; \$10 for the Founders Memorial. Five dollars was given in the name of the chapter to the birthday fund of the Real Daughters. The last eight Lineage Books were purchased. Graves of 14 Revolutionary soldiers were reported; 3 graves were marked. Records from gravestones of 360 men (and often the record of the wife) who might have given service were sent to the chairman of Genealogical Research.

ELMA STRONG MORRIS,  
*Historian.*

Abigail Webster Chapter (Franklin, N. H.). On May 18, 1929, unveiled a monument near the spot where the first dwelling place, a log cabin, was built within the limits of what is now Franklin. Two children from the orphans home, dressed in colonial costume, unveiled the

tablet, and others from that institution sang patriotic songs. It was most fitting that they should have a part in the exercises. The boulder was placed on orphans home land and was set in place through the kind interest of officers of that institution. Public-school students furnished band music and thus the rising generation, by taking part in it, will hold in their memory a significant event. The chapter was also fortunate in having an original song composed for the occasion, and sung by the author, Mrs. Katharine Call Simonds, a direct descendant of Philip Call, who built and occupied the log cabin.

To the Regent, Mrs. Belle C. Malvern, belongs the credit of obtaining the boulder, directing the raising of money for the tablet, and, with a committee, of arranging and carrying through the exercises. These included a cordial greeting from the mayor of Franklin, Mr. Dennis E. Sullivan; a history of the Call family, prepared by another direct descendant, Mrs. A. M. Kelley of Hill, and read by Mrs. Nannie Burleigh, Honorary Regent; and a most interesting and instructive address on the history of that neighborhood by Judge Joseph J. Matthews of Concord. The exercises closed with a short address by Mrs. J. S. Shepard and prayer by Rev. Walter J. Malvern.



MONUMENT TO CAPT. LAMBERT PITNER  
Erected by descendants



MARKER ERECTED BY BENJAMIN LYON CHAPTER

After the exercises were over Mrs. Malvern, and the Regent-elect, Mrs. Shepard, took the large bouquet of carnations which had been placed on the boulder by Mrs. Arthur Smythe, a member of the committee, and laid it on the grave of Abigail Webster in the nearby cemetery, thus honoring her memory as the mother of the immortal Daniel Webster and the one for whom the chapter was named, with her favorite flower.

ALICE S. SHEPARD,

*Regent.*

**Moseley-Bright Chapter** (Kinston, N. C.). Pledging the Daughters of the American Revolution to preserve the graves of the first constitutional governor of North Carolina and his kin who lie in the little graveyard two miles from Kinston, the chapter dedicated the Richard Caswell Memorial Fence on

November 13. A deed of trust to the cemetery plot was accepted by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker.

The Lenoir County courthouse at Kinston was filled with distinguished visitors from over the State for the preliminary program at which Dr. R. D. W. Connor, Kenan professor of history and government at the University of North Carolina, spoke. He pictured Richard Caswell as one of the most versatile men of his time. Caswell was elected governor of North Carolina for 7 one-year terms and was also member of the General Assembly for 17 years, speaker of the house, and major general of the State militia.

The following program was held, Mrs. James F. Parrott, Regent, presiding; Music, Mehegan's Juvenile Band; invocation, Rev. Eugene C. Few; Salute to the Flag, Mrs. W. D. LaRoque, Chapter



MRS. LYDIA CAPEN WILSON, AGE 90 YEARS, FEBRUARY 17, 1930, MEMBER OF GENERAL RICHARD GRIDLEY CHAPTER, GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA. MRS. WILSON HAS UNUSUAL ABILITY, HAVING MADE FIVE OF THESE QUILTS IN THE PAST FIVE MONTHS WITHOUT THE USE OF GLASSES

Historian; greetings, Mrs. Parrott; quartet, "America, the Beautiful," Mrs. L. K. Wooten, Mrs. C. M. Brickhouse, C. W. Davis, Dr. O. L. Wilson; presentation of State Regent; introduction of speaker, Hon. John G. Dawson; address, Dr. Connor. At the close of this part of the program, the Daughters and their guests went to the cemetery which had been restored by the Kinston Chapter. An iron fence had been erected around the 60 x 70-foot plot. Mrs. Rachel Watford, owner and donor of the land, and N. J. Rouse, owner of the adjoining land, and co-donor of the right-of-way, presented the deed of trust.

Young musicians featured the "Spirit of '76," and Mrs. S. C. Sitterson led in the planting of a memorial oak. The prayer by Dr. Abram E. Cory was followed by taps. Miss Della Jeffress was chairman of the pages. A luncheon followed at the Kinston Hotel.

A road has been opened up from the cemetery to the nearby State highway number 10. Funds for the fence and restoration work were raised by the chapter, with the aid of the county commissioners and city council.

MRS. JAMES F. PARROTT,  
Regent.

Benjamin Lyon Chapter (Denton, Tex.) was organized November 17, 1928,

by Miss Elizabeth Lyon, with 13 charter members. Excellent programs have featured our monthly meetings, National Defense being the study for 1929-30, with one program on National Old Trails. We have placed the D. A. R. MAGAZINE in the Teachers College Library, sent the history of Denton County to the Constitution Hall Library, bought two copies of the Texas D. A. R. history, given a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence to the Senior High School, subscribed to the *American Genealogy Magazine*, and have paid all local, State and National dues.

Our State Regent, Mrs. J. T. Roundtree, was a guest of our chapter on September 27, 1929, at which time a luncheon at the Texas State College for Women and a reception at the Womans Club were given in her honor. As a gift to the first chapter organized under her regency, she gave us a beautiful walnut gavel made from a tree near her home.

The chapter's outstanding accomplishment was the erection of a granite monument marking an early county seat "Alton," and to commemorate the heroism of the pioneers of Denton County. Alton settlement, 7 miles from Denton, was on what is now the Stewart place and the marker stands on a site 30 feet square which was donated by the Misses Ida and Viola Stewart. Impressive dedication services were held and a large audience enjoyed the following program: Music by the Teachers College Band; invocation by Rev. W. C. McClung; "America" by the audience; raising the



LYDIA COBB CHAPTER PLACES MARKER





OUR FLAG CHAPTER, D. C.

With the President General, National and State Officers as Honor Guests, listen to Flag Day Celebration

Flag, Geo. Welch, Commander, American Legion Post; Flag Salute and unveiling of monument by Miss Julia Williams, Miss Eulallie Smoot, granddaughters of W. C. Wright; John W. Gober, C. A. Williams, and Homer Smoot, pioneer citizens. Presentation by Miss Elizabeth Lyon and response for Denton County by Judge Walter Koons. Address, "Early Days in Denton County," by Hon. Fred Minor; benediction, Rev. W. L. Tittle.

At the May meeting, when new officers were installed, Mrs. William Williams was elected Regent. Mrs. John Scott, on behalf of the membership, presented an Organizing Regent's bar to Miss Lyon, as a token of esteem and affection from the chapter. The chapter closes its year with 24 members.

LEONORA E. JONES,  
*Historian.*

Elizabeth Cleveland Gillespie Chapter (Perry, Mo.) celebrated George Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1930, with "An Olde Tyme Dinner" and patriotic program. The Daughters assembled promptly at 1 o'clock at the spacious home of Mrs. Marie Richards Caldwell. A colonial setting of real beauty was vividly portrayed in the skilfully decorated rooms, the table appointments and costumes of the guests. After greetings were exchanged a bountiful dinner, typical of "ye olden tyme," was served by "Rachel" and "Mandy." The guests were seated at a long table in the dining room, the hostesses at the head of the table.

Immediately following the dinner, the regular business session was held, at the close of which a very interesting patriotic program was presented. Some time was given to considering the maxims of

George Washington, and an informal round-table discussion on "The Father of Our Country" was entered into with enthusiasm. The music was in keeping with the general theme of the occasion. This was one of the most delightful social events, and one of the most successful efforts undertaken recently by this chapter for the purpose of emphasizing patriotism.

ELIZABETH VAUGHN,  
*Publicity Chairman.*

**Coshocton Chapter** (Coshocton, Ohio) entertained with a beautifully appointed colonial luncheon at the historic Stagecoach Tavern on February 22, 1930. Mrs. Myers Y. Cooper, wife of Governor Cooper, and her daughter, Mrs. Miles Judy, were honored guests. There were 13 tables, representing the 13 original colonies, decorated with red roses and candelabra holding red tapers.

In response to the Regent's welcome, Mrs. Cooper stated that "there is no stronger tie than common interests and

the Daughters of the American Revolution have a common interest established." Mrs. Judy complimented the chapter upon its growth and prosperity. George Washington's prayer was read by Miss Frances Moore, and Mrs. C. R. Patterson sang several charming vocal selections.

Dr. William Foster Pierce, President of Kenyon College at Gambier, and a former Chaplain-General of Ohio Sons of American Revolution, was the guest speaker and in his inspiring address pointed out many interesting characteristics of Washington.

Coshocton Chapter was honored by the appointment of Miss Ruth Wanda M. Ripple as page to the 39th Continental Congress held April 14-19 in Washington, D. C.

WAINE B. RIPPLE,  
*Regent.*

**Guilford Battle Chapter** (Greensboro, N. C.) and **Alexander Martin Chapter** (High Point, N. C.) staged an event on March 7, 1930, that is of nation-wide



MARKER OF OLD CHIMNEY STONES ON SITE OF  
FORT LANE (1835—)



MARKER ON SITE OF FORT BIRDSEYE,  
MEDFORD, OREGON

interest. The marker they had placed at the birthplace of Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth President of the United States, was unveiled at the historic site of Guilford College, N. C. A large crowd viewed with pride the bronze tablet with historical inscription, placed on the huge 4-ton boulder, a gift from Mrs. W. C. Tucker, Regent of the Guilford Battle Chapter. This stone came from Mrs. Tucker's plantation and with great care in selection was chosen for its perfect symmetry.

With Mrs. E. E. Gillespie as Chairman, and Mrs. Tucker presiding, an excellent program was presented. The bugle call was given by Paul Lindley and Joe Dees, Boy Scouts, and "America" was sung by the entire assembly. The marker was unveiled by Mrs. Charles T. Ingram and Mrs. L. G. Coble, while two little girls, Lucile Garnett Hinshaw and Maude Sapp Carraway, dressed in costumes of the Madison period, added charm to the picturesque group. Then came the thrilling strains "to the Colors," by the Boy Scouts and singing of "The Old North State," by the massed chorus.

The exercises were continued in Memorial Hall of Guilford College with an invocation by Rev. J. H. Peele. After the Salute to the Flag, Mr. Max Noah sang a solo, "There is No Death." Then followed a clever biographical sketch of Dolly Madison by Mrs. R. K. Stewart, Regent of Alexander Martin Chapter. Inspiring messages were given by Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, our President General, and Mrs. Chas. R. Whitaker, North Carolina State Regent. At the close everyone joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Previous to the exercises, 250 Daughters of the American Revolution attending the State Conference in Greensboro, were guests at a luncheon given by Alexander Martin and Guilford Battle Chapters, honoring our distinguished guest, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart. Other noted guests were Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham, Vice-President General, and Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker, North Carolina State Regent. With a drive to Guilford Battle Ground and attending a tea given by the United Daughters of the

Confederacy, the day was replete with enjoyment.

MRS. A. P. NOELL,

*Historian, Guilford Battle Chapter.*

**Crater Lake Chapter** (Medford, Oreg.) has been active marking historical spots in the famous Rogue River Valley. Several temporary markers have been placed and in October two large and imposing markers were unveiled. The first one unveiled was on the site of Fort Lane where the U. S. Government built a fort in 1853-4 and kept soldiers stationed for three years. This was on a plateau overlooking the Rogue River Valley and Table Rock. Granite from fallen fireplaces and chimneys was used and a marker 8½ feet high erected under the shadow of a magnificent pine tree which is known as "The Flag Pole Pine," since from its top the U. S. Flag was unfurled for three years. Five days later the same chapter, of which Mrs. B. G. Harding is Regent, unveiled another marker on the site of Fort Birdseye. In 1855 this fort was built by David Nelson Birdseye for the protection of his own and other families in the valley. One year later he built the log house which is occupied now by his grandsons. This marker is on the Pacific Highway, 20 miles north of Medford, and is made of cement. Embedded in its front face is a piece of one of the original logs from the old fort. Both markers have bronze tablets giving the necessary data. At the unveiling of the Fort Lane marker Irving Vining of Ashland, the son of a pioneer, was the principal speaker; and Judge William Golvig, who fought in both the Indian Wars and the Civil War, and later married a daughter of David Nelson Birdseye, delivered the address at the unveiling of the Fort Birdseye marker.

JANE SNEDICOR,

*Chairman Marker Committee.*

**Butterfield Trail Chapter** (Deming, N. Mex.) was organized at the home of Mrs. K. W. Kissick, Oct. 12, 1929. Mrs. Frank Elery Andrews, State Regent of New Mexico, was present and conducted the ceremony of organization. The newly appointed officers took their



MONUMENT ERECTED BY LOG CABIN CHAPTER, FAIRFIELD, IOWA

places to be installed: Regent, Mrs. R. K. Bell; Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. R. Coon; Chaplain, Mrs. A. M. Walker; Registrar, Mrs. Mary Hudson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Spence; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Olive Whitehill; Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Morgan; Historian, Mrs. Stauber.

Cordial greetings were read from Mrs. William A. Becker, Organizing Secretary General; and Mrs. Alvin N. White, Regent of the Jacob Bennett Chapter at Silver City, addressed the chapter. Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelder, Honorary State Regent, was introduced, responding with a few appropriate remarks. Mesdames Brownlee, Howald and Watson, of Santa Fe, extended greetings from the Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter. The meeting was also attended by 14 members of the Jacob Bennett Chapter of Silver City.

MRS. ROBERT K. BELL,  
*Regent.*

**Fort Augusta Chapter** (Sunbury, Pa.). During the year of 1929, Dr. Leon C. Prince, Professor of History in Dickinson College and State Senator, gave a course of lectures on American history. Admission was charged and a sum added to the treasury. On May

30 a monument to Captain Lambert Pitner, a Revolutionary soldier, was placed by his descendants in the Old Log Presbyterian graveyard in Shamokin Township. It was unveiled by William Pitner, Jr., and Joseph Pitner, of Washington, D. C. Another descendant, Mrs. Wm. C. McWilliams, a member of Fort Augusta Chapter, arranged to have the D. A. R. grave-marking ritual used, led by the Regent, Mrs. F. W. Reber. Flag Day was a gala occasion. Four neighboring chapters—Conrad Weiser of Selinsgrove, Shikellimo of Lewisburg, Warrior Run of Milton, and Fort Augusta of Sunbury—held a joint meeting at the Susquehanna Valley Country Club. The guest of honor, Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, State Regent, gave an inspiring address on the Flag. The only Real Daughter in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Anna Knight Gregory of Conrad Weiser Chapter, was present.

The permanent work of our chapter is the preservation of Fort Augusta, the well and magazine of the fort being extant. As the point of departure for a regiment of the Sullivan expedition against the Indians and the base of supplies, it was one of the points of the Sullivan Trail marked by the Pennsyl-

vania Historical Commission, in which program the chapter was represented. The marker was unveiled by Elizabeth Hunter Ruggles and Mary Jane Stokes, descendants respectively of Col. Samuel Hunter and Assistant Quartermaster General Thomas Grant. In November our former Regent, Mrs. W. S. Thompson brought to the meeting a beautiful quilt top which she had made. It is like one presented to Mrs. Herbert Hoover, the pattern now being known as the Hoover quilt. At Mrs. Thompson's suggestion the spread was quilted and finished by the members of the chapter and presented to Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General from Pennsylvania, as a Christmas gift. Most appreciative expressions of thanks were received from Mrs. Cook.

(MRS. W. N.) M. LOUISE WATSON,  
*Historian.*

**Log Cabin Chapter** (Fairfield, Iowa) has been active along various lines. In 1925 our ambition to mark the site of the First Iowa State Fair which was held here in 1854, was realized, and a monument was placed at the entrance to the grounds. Several State officers were present at the dedication, also a number of persons who had attended the first fair. This year was the diamond jubilee of our State Fair, and we had a special invitation from the officials to go to Des Moines, where the fair is now held, and were given two rooms in the horticultural building. These rooms a committee from our chapter fitted up to represent a pioneer Iowa home.

A recent work has been the marking of the grave of Jacob Wiley, a Revolutionary soldier, born, 1753, died, 1846, and so far as we know the only one buried in Jefferson County. As the grave is in a field, a boulder was placed at the side of the highway with a tablet to indicate place of burial. At the grave we placed the old tombstone and marker which had been bought by the soldier's family shortly after his death, but never placed at the grave. This was found on the farm which had been the claim taken up by the soldier in 1836 or 1837, and where his son Eli afterward lived. The tablet

was unveiled by Mrs. Margaret Atherton, a great-granddaughter of the soldier.

For a number of years we have been giving three gold medals each year for excellence in history to pupils of the 8th grade in our city, rural, and consolidated schools.

We bought a chair in Constitution Hall, sent a large box to Ellis Island, and have given \$10 this year to our Student Loan Fund. We keep the D. A. R. MAGAZINE in our Public Library. Considerable historical work has been done, and sent in to the State Historian. The first 200 marriage records were copied, and a large number of early tombstone records were sent into the State Chairman, Genealogical Research, also abstracts of the first 50 wills.

Washington's Birthday and Flag Day was always observed. The chapter has had exhibits of historic relics, old coverlets and quilts at different times and many pleasant social affairs.

LAURA YOUMANS HOOPES,  
*Historian.*

**Bellefontaine Chapter** (Bellefontaine, Ohio) was organized in 1910 with Miss Mary Powell, as Organizing and first Regent, and Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdale, State Regent being present. There were 31 charter members and the membership at this time is 78.

We have located and marked a number of Revolutionary soldiers' graves. Hull's Trail through Logan County has been marked in two places by bronze tablets, suitably inscribed. A beautiful bit of woodland presented to the city by Mrs. Rebecca Williams, whereon is erected the first house built in Bellefontaine, has been marked by our chapter with a gateway of native boulders, with bronze tablet. Mrs. Williams a charter member of our chapter, also gave a hospital to our city.

A Real Daughter, Mrs. Martha McPherson Miller, was located, made a member of Bellefontaine Chapter, and her grave has been marked with the customary bronze tablet. Honoring our first Regent, Miss Mary Powell, a chair in Constitution Hall was purchased by the chapter, and Mrs. Elizabeth Doane





SITE OF THE HOME OF BLUE JACKET, INDIAN CHIEF

Cronley, also purchased a chair, honoring two Revolutionary ancestors.

On Flag Day 1928, was carried out the marking of the site of the home of "Blue Jacket," celebrated war chief of the Shawnee Indians. His cabin was located near a beautiful spring, whence Bellefontaine derives its name. Its location was near South Detroit Street. Mrs. Robert Wissler, Regent of the chapter, and Miss Dade Kennedy, Chairman of Historic Sites, were in charge of the program. Miss Kennedy gave a reading "The American Indian," followed by an address on "Blue Jacket and the Indians of Logan County," by John E. West. Mr. West learned many interesting facts of early days in this county from his father, Judge William H. West, who in turn had learned them from Judge Noah McColloch, one of our earliest settlers.

Blue Jacket was a peace emissary to hostile Indians at the time of the signing of the Greenville Treaty. His wife was a white woman from Virginia, who had been captured by the Indians, and

Tecumseh often visited at his cabin. As the marker, a native boulder with inscribed bronze plate, was unveiled by Mrs. Freemont Hamilton and Mrs. E. J. Bryant, Miss Lulu Morgan sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and in closing the Rev. Paul W. Gauss offered an appropriate prayer. Afterwards a picnic dinner was enjoyed at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Milligan on Seminole Road. The Flag, floating from its tall staff, was lowered at sunset, while the members and guests sang "America." The gavel and regent's pin were presented to the new Regent, Mrs. Alex. Switzer, by the retiring Regent, Mrs. Robert Wissler.

MATTIE HARPER GREGORY,  
*Historian.*

Our Flag Chapter (Washington, D. C.) for Flag Day, this year decided to show its appreciation of the radio program announced for June 14 under the auspices of the National Society by holding a "listening in" party.

The garden of the Allies Inn was



reserved for luncheon, and a picture taken there includes the honor guests, our President General, Mrs. Hobart; Mrs. Percy Edward Quin, President General, C. A. R.; Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Vice-President General from the District; Miss Helen Harman, newly elected District Regent; Miss Mira Hazard, State Regent of Mississippi, and Mrs. Flora Magill Keefer, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" for the broadcast.

Seated at Mrs. Hobart's left is Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson who founded Our Flag Chapter nearly 25 years ago and gave it its inspiring name. Both she and her daughter, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, are charter members of the D. A. R. Next to Mrs. Wilkinson is Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Past Vice-President General. She has recently been memorialized as the most outstanding woman in the District in suffrage work for women.

The chapter flag was presented by Miss Elizabeth McKinley, who stands in front of it in the picture, and from whose Paris window it was displayed on historic occasions during the World War. Tradition says that the pear tree near the flag is a lineal descendant of one whose fruit was much praised by General Washington himself when old Davy Burnes owned all the land in this vicinity. The brick house in the background was built more than 100 years ago by Thomas McKean, intimate friend of the Madisons and Major L'Enfant.

When Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Keefer left for the broadcasting station, chapter members and other guests adjourned to the nearby home of the regent, Mrs.



MARKER UNVEILED BY WYACONDA CHAPTER

Albert M. Walker, where the delightful program was much enjoyed.

In this enthusiastic meeting Our Flag Chapter is continuing its policy of upholding all movements inaugurated by the National or State D. A. R. During the past few years, in addition to its support of all other patriotic and historic work, our membership of 67 has given six auditorium chairs and one library chair to Constitution Hall, made numerous flag presentations and through Mrs. Wilkinson, contributed books about the United States Flag to Americanization School and Constitution Hall library.

JENNY GIRTON WALKER,

*Regent.*



# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16TH ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
  2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
  3. All queries must be short and to the point.
  4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
  5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only

## ISLE OF WIGHT MARRIAGE BONDS, 1772-1798

(Concluded)

Benjamin Phillips mar 8 Aug 1796  
Holland Edwards; Joseph Pitt mar 7  
March 1796 Jennett Newman; Purnell  
Pitts mar 29 June 1796 Sarah Butler;  
Richard Parr mar 4 May 1796 Polly  
Heath; William Parr mar 26 Oct 1796  
Florentine Collocote; John Pierce mar 5  
Feb 1796 Mildred Joyner; Thomas Pittman  
mar 4 March 1796 Sucky Wornnell;  
Aaron Moore mar 3 Feb 1796 Patsy  
Tucker; James Martin mar 8 Dec 1796  
Polly Biznall; John Kimball mar 15 Dec  
1796 Jenny Smith; Henry Jemacia mar  
29 Dec 1796 Keziah Garner; Nathaniel  
Jones mar 31 Dec 1796 Polly Davis;  
Jacob Johnson mar 17 Nov 1796 Patience  
Holland; William Jordan mar 1 Feb 1796  
Martha Marshall; Hezekiah Holliday  
mar 13 Dec 1796 Prudence Williams;  
George Hall mar 7 Nov 1796 Priscilla  
Garner; Edwin Hart mar 11 May 1796  
Elizabeth Daughtry; John Holland mar  
16 March 1796 Milla Roberts; Thomas  
Hall mar 6 Feb 1796 Elizabeth Goodson;  
John Giles mar 1 Aug 1796 Tabitha  
Pinner; Solomon Given mar 7 Nov 1796  
Honour Duck; James Godwin mar 15  
Sept 1796 Elizabeth Godwin; Matthew  
Garner mar 20 Feb 1796 Peggy Vaughn;  
Everett Gay mar 20 Jan 1796 Susannah  
Best; Willis Gray mar 23 Jan 1796

Frances Crocker; Thomas English mar 7  
Nov 1796 Holland Duck; Thomas Ells-  
berry mar 12 Nov 1796 Martha Powell;  
Janson Edwards mar 1 Feb 1796 Sarah  
Hardy; William Campbell mar 5 Dec  
1796 Nancy Wail; Benjamin Bidgood  
mar 5 Oct 1796 Mary Davis; Stephen  
Butler mar 27 Oct 1796 Juliette Holland;  
Jacob Butler mar 7 March 1796 Patience  
Turner; William Babb mar 3 Feb 1796  
Nancy Harrell; Joseph Baker mar 22  
March 1796 Jamima Stringfield; Robert  
Tynes mar 28 Dec 1797 Patsy Gibbs;  
Samuel Battin mar Nov 1797 —  
Mercer; James Bridger mar 4 Sept 1797  
Betsey Herring; John Clark mar 5 June  
1797 —; John Dobbs mar 12 Oct 1797  
Catty James; John Fulgham mar 1 May  
1797 Holland Jones; Joseph Garner mar  
22 Dec 1797 Sally Almond; Samuel Holli-  
day mar 18 Dec 1797 Mary Harvey;  
William Sarton mar Aug 1797 —;  
Robert Jordan mar 3 April 1797 —;  
James Murry mar 20 Dec 1797 Patsey  
Proctor; William Parkerson mar 14  
Dec 1797 —; Willis Smith mar 1 Nov  
1797 Mary Applewhite; John Tomlin  
mar 19 Dec 1797 Charlotte Holland;  
Josiah Wills mar 11 Dec 1797 Patsey  
Uzzell; Andrew Woody mar 7 Nov 1797  
Elizabeth Hill Hanson; James Webb  
mar 24 March — Ann Driver; Allen  
Jones mar 3 March 1798 Jemimah  
Johnson.

## ANSWERS

DUNN.—The Dunn family set in Kent Co. Maryland early in 17th century & intermarried with the Millers, Wickes, Wescotts, etc. Michael Miller mar Alice Stevens a widow, & their son Michael mar Martha Wickes. Ann dau of Michael Jr. mar Robert Dunn & had chil James b 1728, Darius, Hezekiah, Rebecca b June 1726 mar Joseph Wiches b 1719. Ref: Hanson's Old Kent. Several branches of the Dunn family have been worked out by Miss Sarah Elizabeth Steuart, Chestertown, Maryland. Hezekiah Dunn ea 41 in 1775, Kent Co. XXIV, 119; James 2e 28 in 1757, Kent Co. XVIII, 427; Mary of Anne Arundel Co. ae 36 in 1720, Wills, XVI, 222; Mr. Robert Sr. ae 52 in 1726, Kent Co. J. S. No. 10, 40; Robert ae in 1732 (mentions his father Robert Dunn) Kent Co. J. S. No. 16, 254.—*Mrs. Fredericka S. Albee, Montgomery Ave., Laurel, Md.*

13429. BROWNSON.—The following is from page 345 Genealogy of the Puritans. Richard Brownson (spelled Bronson here) an original settler of Farmington, joined the Church there in 1654 & his wife joined in 1653; probably a bro of John Brunson, another original settler at Hartford & Farmington. Richard's wife was Elizabeth. He died, an old man in 1684 & his will proved 1687. Only two sons, Samuel & John were named in his will.—Estate appraised in 1685. His widow d 1694. They had the following chil. Abigail b 1643 mar Samuel Orvis; John b 1645 mar Hannah Scott; Cornelius b 1648 mar 1st, name not known, mar 2nd Abigail —; Hannah b 1650 mar David Carpenter; Elizabeth b 1652 mar — Hill; Eede b 1655; Mary b 1658 1st Samuel Scott, 2nd — Hinman; Samuel b — d 1741/2 mar 1687 Sarah Gibbs of Windsor who d 1740. He lived in Kensington where he owned a mill. Chil of Samuel & Sarah were Elizabeth b 1688 d 1767 mar Thomas Gridley 3 Aug 1710; Samuel 1692-1752 mar Abigail Ventris who d 1779 aged 84; Sarah b 1695 mar 21 Sept 1727 Daniel Thomson; Benjamin b 1697 mar 15 Dec 1725 Martha Barnes & had 6 chil b in Kinsington but later removed to Kent;

Hezekiah 1699-1752 mar 1723/4 Mary Deming who d 1726 & he mar 2nd Abiah Baldwin of Durham in 1727; Timothy 1701-1781 mar 1724 Dorcas Hopkins who d 1747 & he mar 2nd Deborah Talmadge of New Haven; he mar 3rd Susannah —; Daniel b 1703 mar Mary Peete of Stratford 9 Nov 1727 & removed to Danbury in 1748; Nathaniel 1705-1713; Michael b 1707 mar 1735 Elizabeth Squire of Woodbury; Ann b 1709; Aaron 1712-1744 mar 1737 Abigail Parker.—*Dr. E. R. Brownson, 612 1/2 Front St., Fargo, N. Dak.*

13413. PERKINS.—John Foster 1626-1688 came from Eng & Set in Salem Mass. bef. 1647 mar 1649 Martha Tompkins b 1630. Their son John bp 1655 d 1714 mar 1672 Mary Stuart who d 1690. Son John b 1680 d 1759 of Attleboro Mass, Representative to General Court & Justice of the Peace mar 1704 Margaret Wall 1685-1761. Son Timothy 1720-1785, 1st settler of Winthrop Me. "Capt." in Rev. mar 1743 Sibler Freeman & their son Timothy, 1745/6-1825, soldier in Rev. mar 1771 Abigail Allen, 1750-1838. Their dau Elizabeth b 1777 mar 1796 Isaac Perkins. Ref: Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy vol 3, page 368. From the Family of John Berkins of Ipswich vol 1 p 11; John Perkins b in Eng 1590 d 1654 mar Judith Gates b in Eng. His son John Perkins, Jr. b in Eng 1614 d 14 Dec 1686 mar Elizabeth who d 1684; their son Isaac b 1650 mar Hannah Knight d 1726; Isaac's son Isaac b 23 May 1676 mar 1st the widow Mary Pike & 2nd Lydia Vifian, he d 14 June 1725. He had son Isaac b Oct 1710 d 13 Oct 1737. Isaac b 1650 also had son Abraham b 15 Sept. 1671 who mar 6 Nov 1701 Abigail Dodge who was b 12 Sept 1681 & their son Isaac b 1707 mar Elizabeth Butler, & his will was proved 8 Nov 1774. Abraham's son James b 1705 d 1789 mar 1732 Margaret Andrews b 1711 d 1781 & their son Isaac b 1749 mar 1775 Lois Beebe was a soldier in the Rev.—*Mrs. Helen Lyons Wikoff, 706 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.*

13455. PIKE.—The following is from the *Indianapolis Star* of Indianapolis Ind 8 June 1930, signed Mrs. Edith

Lanning Muncie. "Ephraim & Sarah Bellman Pverman had dau Abigail who mar John Pike, and their chil were Sarah Ann, Susannah, Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Ruth, Rachel & Nathan. John Sr. was the son of Samuel & Jean Pike & came to North Carolina prior to 1693. Their chil were Benj., Samuel Jr., Susanna, John Jr., & Ann."—*Mrs. Lida Lee Hoover, Decker, Ind.*

12954. LOGAN.—William Logan (father of Thomas Logan) was born in Scotland 2nd Jan. 1735 died 16 Jan 1803. Emigrated with his wife Margaret Lewis who was b 1745 & d 1803, to America & landed in New York City. Thomas was six weeks old. Later they moved to Mendham Twp Morris Co., N. J. & then to Morris Twp/ Washington Co., Penna. Their son Thomas later removed to Richland Co., Ohio with his dau. & is buried in the cemetery at Taylor's Meeting House near Ontraio, Richland Co., O. Wm. Logan was a Rev. sol as shown by the following record. "To whom it may concern. "I hereby testify that William Logan was a private 25 June 1777 in Capt. Ezekiel Letts' 1st Co. of First Class Philadelphia Foot, in the service of the U. S. commanded by Col. Bradford, Esq. He was appointed Sergeant 15th Sept 1777 in Capt. Jonathan Wainwright's Co., 5th class of Philadelphia Militia, commanded by Joseph Cooperwait, Esq." signed H. H. Shenk. Custodian of Records. Penna. State Library. Penna. Archives vol 1, pages 23 & 502. The chil of Wm. & Margaret Lewis Logan were John b 25 Mch 1768 d 2 May 1805 mar Hanna Hampson; Mary b 25 Mch 1768 mar Hanry Hull; Thomas b 8 Oct 1769 d 11 June 1852 mar Elizabeth Hampson; Levi b 5 Dec 1771 mar Mary Van Vorhis; Margaret b 17 Nov 1773 mar Benj. Rush; Anna b 17 Apr 1776 mar Israel Lindley; Jane b 27 Mch 1778 mar Stephen Cooper; Eliz. mar Peter Lauterman; Sarah b 4 Feb 1782 mar Benj. Lindley; Rachel b 10 Feb 1784 mar Stephen Dills; Phebe b 20 Aug 1788 mar Samuel Leonard; Eunice mar John McUlic. Any additional information or dates will

be greatly appreciated.—*Ross B. Black, 416 S. Spring St., Bucyrus, Ohio.*

13475. GROVE.—John Grove of Lancaster, Pa. was b 20 Dec 1793 & died in Lycoming Co., Pa. 4 Nov 1859. He married Catherine Elizabeth Arnold who was b 21 Sept 1794 & d 5 Aug 1858 in Adams Co., Pa. Their chil were Francis who mar Elizabeth Mummoet; Adam mar Maria Bucher; Abraham mar Susan Boblitz; Catharine mar 1st Daniel Hollinger & 2nd Andrew Soliday; Samuel mar Maria Strombaugh; Susan mar John Porter; John Arnold mar Mary Boadenbauer & 2nd Henrietta Reineman of Chambersburg, Pa. Have no record of son Thomas b 1797.—*Mrs. Miriam Welsh Newcomer, 101 Ruffner Ave., Charleston, Kanawha Co., W. Va.*

13471. HOPKINS-RUGG.—John Rugg married 1st 1654 Martha Prescott of Concord who d 24 Nov 1655. Ref: Lancaster Records by Nourse pages 11 & 20. John Rugg mar 2nd 9 May 1660 Hannah Prescott, widow of John previous to 11 Sept 1697 when she & her son were massacred by Indians at Lancaster. Ref: Lancaster Records by Nourse pages 13, 16. John died bef 1697. Samuel, son of John & Hannah Prescott Rugg was b in Concord 20 April 1678, mar Hannah —, admitted to First Church Lancaster 17 July 1718 from Mr. Tuft's Church Newbury, Mass. 19 May 1734, Samuel & his wife were dismissed from First Church, Lancaster & received in South Church of Christ in Hadley Mass. Many of the Lancaster families 1675-1685 went to other settlements during Indian raids. Refs: Lancaster Records pages 271, 273 etc.; History of Concord & Hadley records. Children of Samuel & Hannah Prescott Rugg were Gideon bp/5 Apr 1719; Phineas bp 6 Aug 1721; Lydia bp 21 Apr 1723; John bp 23 May 1724; Hannah bp 25 June 1727. Ref: Lancaster Records, pages 276, 277, 278, 279.—*Mrs. Mary Foote Burt Tefft, R. F. D. No. 3, Guilford, Maine.*

4486. RODGERS.—Would like to correspond in regard to James Rodgers b 1773 in Va. & d 1842 in Tenn.—*Miss Marie Daley, 704 Olive St., Tezarkana, Tex.*

# QUERIES

13549. JENNINGS-PICKETT-PARSONS.—Wanted Rev recs with authority for same, of the following: Augustine Jennings b 1708 d 1778 of Hamilton Parish, Fauquier Co., Va.; of his son Augustine Jennings b abt 1754 said to have been a captain in Va. State Line; of William Pickett son of Wm. Pickett & his wife Eliz. Cooke & brother of Col. Martin Pickett of Fauquier Co., Va.; and of Capt. James Parsons.—*E. H. B.*

13550. SUTTON.—Wanted parentage, dates of b & mar, also name of wife of Jacob Sutton of N. Car. who served in Rev.

(a) PICKETT. — Wanted infor of Thomas Picket or Pickett who "prior to 1803" left property to the chil of John Lyon in Lincoln Co., Georgia.—*C. R.*

13551. LANDIS.—Would like to corres with desc of david, John, Abraham or Jacob Landis & also with desc of Peter Springer, all of Lancaster Co., Pa.—*L. M. R.*

13552. PAGE. — Wanted parentage, place of birth & all infor of the family possible of Daniel Page whose son Charles Anthony Page was born in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio abt 1836.—*L. P. H.*

13553. CLARK.—Wanted all infor possible of Capt. Aaron Clark of Long Island & also of his wife Huldah Crandall of Conn. Their dau Nancy b 1792 mar Stephen Howell Topping of Long Island.

(a) DUNLAP.—Wanted all infor possible of Robert and Margaret Dunlap whose dau Mary born Jan 1782 mar in Oct 1800 Simeon b Oct 1779, son of Benjamin & Margaret Brown.—*A. P.*

13554. GREENSLIT-DAVIS. — Wanted parentage & gen of Benj. Greenslit & also of his wife Plythinia Davis, also rec of Rev service of ances. Their son Elihu Greenslit of Bennington, Vt. mar Harriet Wittorn of Pownal Vt. Would like to corres with desc.—*E. G. H.*

13555. McLEMORE.—Wanted ances & to corres with desc of the McLemore bros born in N. Car. prob Yadkin Co. 1780-1793, Archibald, Green & William who set in Tenn., Richard in Miss., James in Ala., & Young a Cumb. Pres. preacher in Ill.—*C. McL.*

13556. LOGAN-DICKEY.—Wanted all infor possible of — Logan who mar Eliz Dickey & had chil John b 1790; Eliz. b 1792; Hugh & prob others.—*A. J. B.*

13557. MATCHETT - MATCHETTE. — French Huguenots who left France during the oppression & set. in northern Ireland, Isle of Man & Norfolk Co., Eng. Later several of the family emig to Amer. Would like all infor possible of these American branches.—*M. L.*

13558. SAMMONS-WOOD. — Wanted parentage of Nathaniel Sammons who d 1835 in Sussex Co., Va. He mar Tempie Jane Thomas & aft. his death she mar Simeon Wood. Would like to corres with her desc. Wanted also names of chil of Charles Sammons mentioned in Land Bounty Warrants for Rev service.

(a) POWELL.—Wanted maiden name of Elizabeth — who mar 1st Wm. Powell & 2nd — Wayde. Wanted also names of chil of Robert Poawll who d 1829, was 1st Lieut. 3rd Va. 12th Feb 1776; Capt; 18 Oct 1776, Major Va. Militia 1781.—*B. S. W.*

13559. HOWE.—Wanted gen & especially parentage of Rebecca Howe who mar Joseph Kilbourne b 1770. Mar in Williamstown, Mass. Wanted also chil of Rev Perley Howe of Killingly, Conn & maiden name of his wife — Cady.—*M. W. M.*

13560. CARPENTER.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Gardner Carpenter b 3 July 1788 d 11 Mch 1847, mar 11 Sept 1814 Sophia Burdick. Their chil were Russell, Fay, Curtis, Drucilla. Family came from Berlin, N. Y. to Wisconsin in 1840.

(a) DARBY.—Mathew Darby, b — d 5 Nov 1887. Mar 27 Jan 1853 Catherine Jane Garver. Their chil were Thomas, Sarah Jane, James, John, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Maria, Jeannette & Benj. Darby family came from Ireland prob to Somerset Co. Maryland & then to Decatur Co., Ind. Would like to corres with descendants—*E. W. K.*

13561. DIBBLE-LEWIS.—Wanted ances of Thompkins Dibble & of his wife Honor Lewis. He had a bro Carmi & sister Sally Dibble Alden. He died at



Fort Niagara in 1813, was from Washington Co., N. Y.—*C. F. B.*

13562. DAVENPORT.—Wanted parentage of Booker & Eliza Rawling Davenport Eliza mar Capt James Neal of the War of 1812 at Warrenton, Warren Co., Ga. 18 Dec 1824.

(a) NEILL.—Wanted parentage of Stewart Neill who mar Lydia Fargernt.—*M. E. W.*

13563. RICHARDSON-ADAMS.—Wanted parentage, Rev rec of ances, & all infor possible of Asa Richardson b 9 Mch 1779 d 19 Dec 1852; also of his wife Polly Adams b 28 Nov 1784 d 18 Dec 1859. Their chil were Seth, Amos & Francis B. perhaps others. Francis B. Richardson b 15 Sept 1806 d 21 Mch 1869 mar Catherine, dau of Robert & Catherine Anderson Perrine, 31 Jan 1833 in New Jersey prob Monmouth Co. With his family he removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y. bet 1837 & 1845 & to Racine Wis aft 1845, & to Fillmore Co., Minn abt 1852-1855.

(a) ROBBINS-FERGUSON.—Wanted all infor possible of Housed M. Robbins who came to Keokuk, Iowa pos from Ohio. While on the way he met Jane Ferguson b Mifflin Co. Pa. 26 Nov 1835 & they were married 28 July 1854 at Maquoketa Ia. Brother Daniel Robbins went west with him. Wanted also parentage & Rev rec of ances of Carlisle Ferguson & also of his wife Sarah, dau of Henry Hughes. Wanted also parentage of Jane Ferguson.—*J. R. R.*

13564. BARNES-MUSCHETTE.—Wanted all infor possible of the Muschette family which was living in Baltimore, Md abt 1870, when Mrs. — Muschette died leaving four chil., two of whom were sent to friends by the name of Fitch living in Anoka Co., Minn. This Mrs. Muchette's maiden name was Barnes.

(a) THAYER-TINSEY.—Wanted ances, dates & places of Res. of Israel Thayer, b in Worcester Co., Mass., served in War of 1812 & was in the Battle of Sacketts Harbor. He mar Sally Tinsey of N. Y. Wanted her ances also. In 1831 they removed to Medina Ohio. Their chil were Polly, Stephen, Israel, Susan, Dan, Charlotte Willard, Catharine, Jonathan & Malvina.

(b) WEIR.—Wanted gen of Philip Weir b 1 Nov 1788, in Pa. removed to Montgomery Co., O. & mar Sarah Roberts b 1798. Both buried in Rehobeth Cemetery, Montgomery Co., O. nr Waynesville.—*H. C. S.*

13565. ROSS-SCHNEIDER.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances of Mark Ross who was b in Chambersburg Pa. 23 Apr 1806 & d 14 Jan 1877, also of his wife Hester Schneider who was b 27 May 1804 & d 3 June 1882. Their chil were Jacob, George, Charles, Julia, William, Emily, Mary & Alex. Emily Ross b 1841 mar 1868 F. E. Hoffman.—*F. H.*

13566. GOTT.—Wanted given name, Rev rec, dates & all infor of Dr. — Gott formerly of Hesse-Cassel, whose dau Rebecca mar Thomas De Witt of Hubbardston Mass.—*H. W.*

16357. FINLEY.—Wanted parentage, name of wife & all infor possible of the family of James Finley who d 2nd Nov 1859 in LaPorte Co., Ind. He lived in Onondago Co. N. Y. in 1863 was in Ind 1819 in Shelby Co. Wanted also, gen of his wife & Rev rec of her ances. James Finley was in the Battle of Lundy Lane, N. Y. 1812.

13567½. McNAIR.—Wanted Rev rec of John McNair, Sr whose son John Jr. mar Hannah dau of Thomas Allin of R. I. Wanted also names of his wife & chil. John McNair Jr lived in N. Y. State in 1804 & died in Shelby County, Ind 1834. Wanted all infor possible of these families.—*G. E. R.*

13568. BEEBE.—Wanted parentage of Joel Beebe b abt 1780 & died in Apalachin Tioga Co., N. Y. mar Mary — b 1783 d 1874 buried in Iowa. Wanted her maiden & ances. Their chil were David, 1810-1891 mar Nancy Heaton; Fannie mar Elijah Bills; Mary mar Elliott Foster & Abram.

Children of Mary & Elliott Foster were John mar Almira Hegland; Philemon mar Lydia Barton; Carlena mar Lorenzo Fox; Wesley mar Almeda Corey; Diana mar Uriah Short; Martha mar Roy Hoxie; Mary Jane mar Nelson Bills—*T. S. W.*



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